The Bombay Gazette

—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1882.

…PING.

…AND ORIENTAL …PANY.

…Z, PORT SAID, MALTA, …TH, LONDON, BRINDISI, … MARSEILLES. … following or other …ers will be despatched as …

	…ndisi. way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class .. Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class. Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.		
First Class .. Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class. Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
ANCONA	3091	600	E. G. Stead	21st April.
BRINDISI	3542	550	G. Lee	5th May.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 6, 1882.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. R 500	Including wines.	I Class .. R 520	Including wines.
II do. 340		II do. 350	
III do. 140	Without food.	III do. 145	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

MANILLA, on Monday, 1st May, 1882.
GIAVA, on Monday, 15th May, 1882.
SUMATRA, on Thursday, 1st June, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa.	I Class Calais Route. R 95	Brighton Route R 80			
,,	II do.	do. .. 70	do.	.. 58	
From Naples.	I do.	do. .. 145	do.	.. 130	
,,	II do.	do. .. 105	do.	.. 93	

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1882.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & CO.'S EXTRA ITALIAN MAIL STEAMER "GIAVA."

2,000 Tons, 400 H.P., will sail for NAPLES, GENOA AND MARSEILLES on the 15th May, 1882.

THIS New Steamer is fitted out with the latest improvements for Passenger accommodation.

F. BOZZONI,
Bombay, 4th April, 1882. Agent.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

Steamers	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2,394	450	8th May.
s. s. ORION (new)	G. Mahorcich	3,500	500	8th June.
s. s. HELIOS	C. Lazarich	2,000	400	8th July.
s. s. HUNGARIA	G. Sturli	1,982	400	8th Aug.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Brindisi	400	280	140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S.S. HELIOS, Captain C. LAZARICH, 2,000 tons, 400-horse power, to sail on the 2nd May, 1882.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 10th, 1882.

NOTICE.

The s.s. VORWAERTS, appointed to sail on the 8th May, ,, ORION, (new) do. do. 8th June, Will call at BRINDISI, and perform their passages AT INCREASED SPEED, thus reducing the average passage from BOMBAY to BRINDISI (via Canal) to 19½ days and to TRIESTE to 21 days.

J. JANNI,
Agent, A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone-circle, April 10, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS, BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand.	2,700	400	about 12th April.
MERTON HALL	J. Verril.	4,100	500	,, 27th ,,
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin.	2,700	400	,, 17th May.
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd.	2,700	400	,, 17th June
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand.	2,700	400	,, 15th July

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November and returning March to July.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passages apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 13th January, 1882.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

S. S. IOLANI FOR TRIESTE & VENICE, sailing about 14th inst.

S. S. ALLEGHANY FOR HAVRE, sailing about 20th inst.

THESE steamers have comfortable accommodation for a few passengers on reasonable terms.

Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1882.

CLAN LINE.

THE following sailings have been fixed :—

	Tons.			
CLAN LAMONT	2,100	for Liverpool	about	20th inst.
CLAN GORDON	2,200	,, Liverpool	,,	15th prox.
CLAN ALPINE	2,200	,, London	,,	15th ,,
CLAN MACLEAN	2,400	,, Liverpool	,,	31st ,,

Passage money to London or Liverpool ....Rs. 450

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 1st April, 1882. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

S. S. INDIA, 2,500 Tons, 500 H.P.
BOMBAY TO LONDON *VIA* NAPLES OR MARSEILLES.

THIS steamer will sail as above on the 13th May.

Fare to Naples or Marseilles .. Rs. 400
,, to London *via* Naples or Marseilles.. .. .. ,, 500

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. S. KANGRA, 1,952 tons, Captain C. N. Wood, sails on TUESDAY, 2nd May, 1882, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Lisbon, and is due to arrive in London on 11th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CULNA, 1,984 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 12th April, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on TUESDAY, 11th April, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on FRIDAY, 11th April, 1882, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on THURSDAY, 27th April, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 6th April, 1882. Agents.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS,

available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at reduced fares.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 5, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRESH IMPORTATIONS EX S.S. "FRANCE" OF

NESTLE'S SWISS MILK and ANGLO-SWISS MILK, Milk-maid brand. } Cash 7 annas per tin.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.)

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

A BRIGHT HONEY DEW TOBACCO, cut ready for smoking, of full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour, and manufactured from

THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF,
Per pound box, Cash Rs. 3.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

TREACHER & Company's importation of this Wine remains *unequalled* at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands, (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13.
Per doz. Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WHITE FRENCH WINES

(Suitable for the Hot Season).

	Cash prices. Qts. per doz. Rs.	a.
CHABLIS	18	0
BARSAC	19	0
SAUTERNE	23	8
HAUT SAUTERNE	31	8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR
INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

Original bottles, with measure and directions for use ....Cash Rs. 2-8

SOLE AGENTS.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LINEN DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS.

Length.	Width.	Price.
7 ft. 6 in. ×	7 ft. 6 in.	Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 20-0
9 ft. 0 in. ×	7 ft. 6 in.	Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 20-0
10 ft. 6 in. ×	7 ft. 6 in.	Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 25-0
12 ft. 0 in. ×	7 ft. 6 in.	Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 25-0
13 ft. 6 in. ×	7 ft. 6 in.	Rs. 16-0 to Rs. 30-0
18 ft. 0 in. ×	7 ft. 6 in.	Rs. 32-8 to Rs. 40-0
21 ft. 0 in. ×	7 ft. 6 in.	Rs. 37-8 to Rs. 50-0
24 ft. 0 in. ×	7 ft. 6 in.	Rs. 45-0 to Rs. 50-0
27 ft. 0 in. ×	7 ft. 6 in.	Rs. 75-0 to Rs. 100-0

LINEN DAMASK NAPKINS.

27 in. square.
Rs. 9-8, Rs. 10-8, Rs. 11-8, Rs. 12-8 per dozen.

UNION DAMASK NAPKINS.

27 in. square. Rs. 6-8 per dozen.

LINEN DAMASK CLOTH.

72 in. wide. Rs. 6-0 per yard.
Any length cut.

10 per cent. Discount for Cash.

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

G'S LINIMENT,

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE and other SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

Price Re. 1-8 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON & TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

HERR J. SCHMUCK
begs to announce a
GRAND AFTERNOON CONCERT
ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12,
commencing at 5-30, Bombay time,
When he will be kindly assisted by Lady and Gentlemen Amateurs.

PROGRAMME.

Overture....Caliph of Bagdad..........................Boieldieu.
(Piano 4 hands, Flute, 1st and 2nd Violin, Violincello, and Harmonium.)
Part Songs { A Pic-nic Glee .... } ......Otto.
{ The Fisher Wife's Song.. } ......Hatton.
Piano Solo..Cascade ....Scotson Clark.
(Miss Florence Flower.)
Flute Solo ..Alpine Melodies ....Terschak.
(Col. White.)
Song ....Mon âme a Dieu; mon colur a toi.
(Mr. Huson.)
Violin Solo..Rhapsodie Hongroise..........................Hauser.
(Mr. Schmuck.)
Part Songs { Children's Cheers............. } Filby.
{ Laughing Chorus................ } Root.
Piano Solo..Erin ....Benedict.
(Miss Schmuck.)
Symphony..Adagio, Alligro, and Minueto....Hayden.
By desire....(Piano 4 hands, Flute, 1st and 2nd Violin, Violincello, and Harmonium.)
Part Song ...GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The part songs will be rendered by the children of the Byculla schools under the direction of Mr. WALTERS.

Price of Admission, one Rupee.
A few seats will be Reserved at Rs. 2.
Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS

BY
TO-DAY'S OVERLAND MAIL.

Army and Navy Gazette.
Bell's Life.
Bird O'Freedom.
Engineer.
English Mechanic.
Field.
Fun.
Funny Folks.
Glasgow Weekly Herald.
Graphic.
Home and Colonial Mail.
Home News.
Illustrated London News.
Illustrated Penny Paper.
Illustrated Sport & Dram. News.
Judy.
Lancet.
Land and Water.
Life.
Mail.
Medical Times and Gazette.
New York Ill. Times.
Overland Mail.
Pall Mall.
Pictorial World.
Public Opinion.
Punch.
Queen.
Reynolds' Weekly News.
Saturday Review.
Sporting Life.
Sporting Times.
Spectator.
Standard.
Truth.
Vanity Fair.
Weekly Scotsman.
World.

COOPER AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY : Meadow-street. POONA : East-street.

FOREST SCHOOL, DEHRA DUN.

LIST of BOOKS for SALE, for cash :—
MANUAL OF INDIAN TIMBERS (Gamble.) Rs. 5-0
FOREST FLORA, text only (Brandis) ...... ,, 11-4
Apply to
THE DIRECTOR.

NOTICE.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, having decided at a General Meeting held on February 24, 1882, to raise a LOAN on Debenture Bonds, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, TENDERS are invited for subscriptions to the same.

For terms and particulars apply to

GAVIN JONES,
Managing Director.

LAGER BEER,
BY
ANDR. MULLER
OF
BREMEN.

JUST RECEIVED a small consignment in splendid condition.

Rs. 5-12 per doz. qts. or
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen.

WARDEN & Co.
35, Meadow-street, Fort.

NOTICE.—If you wish to buy a good and serviceable English-made WATCH similar to those of Dent's, McCabe's, and Jone's, either Gold or Silver, Open-case or Hunting, Key or Keyless, and moderate in price, pray see them, before buying, at

MR. EDULJEE PESTONJEE'S,
CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY of HIRED CAMELS under modified schedule No. 7, to the Commissariat Departments at Ahmedabad, Deesa, Mhow, Neemuch, Nusseerabad and Malegaon for the year 1882-83.

TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Ahmedabad, Deesa, Mhow, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Poona and Malegaon on 3rd May next at 1 P.M.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at either of the above offices.

No Tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary deposit in treasury receipt and a duplicate copy of the schedule duly filled in.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

E. OSTREHAN, Lt.-Colonel,
For Commissary General.
Comsy. General's Office, Bombay, 3rd April, 1882.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street.

MACHINE-CUT TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S CELEBRATED
"GOLDEN BLOCK MIXTURE"
MANUFACTURED DAILY.
Per 1 lb. tin—Rs. 3-4 | Per ½ lb. tin—Re. 1-12

NEUBERG'S
VIRGINIA HONEY DEW,
"AN OLD SMOKER'S CHOICE."
Rs. 2 per ½ lb. tin.

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN SHAG.

Highly recommended, combining within itself the delicate aroma of the purest Golden Leaf, and the pleasant fulness of the choicest Virginia.

Rs. 2 per ½ lb. tin.

NEUBERG'S
"GOLDEN LEAF" BIRD'S-EYE,
FRESH AND FRAGRANT.
Re. 1 per ¼ lb. tin.

WILL'S
BEST BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE.
Re. 1 per ¼ lb. Tin.

FINEST
TURKISH TOBACCOS,
Deliciously fresh.
Rs. 6 and Rs. 10 per lb.

CIGARETTES.
Mild, Medium, and Full Flavored.
MANUFACTURED DAILY.
Deliciously fresh.
14 Brands to select from.
Illustrated Price-list forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,

ESTABLISHED 1867.
BOMBAY, 28, Apollo Street.
LONDON, 27, Leadenhall Street, E. C.
TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTANCES.
TELEGRAPH PRIVATE CODE.

THE undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also TELEGRAPH payments at current rates of Exchange to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe.

They are also prepared to place their present Telegraph Code at the service of Residents in India and Correspondents at Home, and to add such names, addresses, and paragraphs of any length or purport as may be desired, whereby these can be telegraphed at a greatly reduced cost. Minimum charge for messages, including addresses when registered, 3 words. Their Code now in use has thousands of words, each one representing sentences on almost all conceivable subjects likely to be required to telegraph between the two countries. No registration fee charged. Secrecy guaranteed.

Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

WM. WATSON & CO.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S RICH ELECTROPLATED WARE.

TREACHER & CO's supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of design, and variety of selection, the Stock is unequalled by any in India.

EPERGNES, DESSERT AND FLOWER STANDS—	
In a variety of new and elegant designs	From Rs. 50 to Rs. 165
CRUET FRAMES—	
Full-sized, 5, 6 or 7 Bottles	From Rs. 36 to Rs. 100
BREAKFAST CRUETS—	
In a variety of pretty shapes and fancy designs	From Rs. 16 to Rs. 50
MUFFINEERS—	
Electro-plate in a number of different designs, sets of 3 in cases	From Rs. 25 to Rs. 60
Ditto singly	From Rs. 5 to Rs. 10
Glass-mounted in Electro	From Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 6
PICKLE FRAMES—	
Carrying one, two or three bottles	From Rs. 25 to Rs. 85
ICE PITCHERS—	
In a variety of elegant designs with moveable stone China lining invaluable for Champagne Cups, &c.	From Rs. 35 to Rs. 65
CLARET JUGS—	
All Electro-plate, or Glass mounted with Electro-plate	From Rs. 25 to Rs. 112
SPIRIT AND LIQUEUR FRAMES—	
Bottles of superior cut-glass	From Rs. 50 to Rs. 100
SALVERS AND WAITERS—	
Of 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 inches diameter, in a variety of handsome Patterns	From Rs. 16 to Rs. 70
FISH KNIVES AND CARVERS—	
In Morocco cases, handsomely engraved blades	From Rs. 30 to Rs. 175
BISCUIT BOXES	
All Electro-plate, richly Chased and Engraved, or in Glass-mounted with Electro-plate	From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 30
JAM AND MARMALADE JARS—	
All Electro-plate, handsomely Chased or Engraved, or in Glass-mounted in Electro-plate	From Rs. 12 to Rs. 35
EGG FRAMES—	
With 4 or 6 Cups and Spoons	From Rs. 27 to Rs. 60
TABLE CANDLESTICKS—	
With Shades complete, per pair	From Rs. 45 to Rs. 6
CHAMBER CANDLESTICKS—	
With Shades and Extinguishers, per pair	From Rs. 25 to Rs. 45
DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS—	
Richly chased, engraved or plain, in Pearl, or Plain handles ; sets of 6 and 12, in handsome cases	From Rs. 50 to Rs. 165
OVAL SIDE DISHES—	
Of the Beaded, Scroll and other Patterns, each pair, forming at pleasure four or six dishes. From Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per pair, or in set of 4	From Rs. 375 to Rs. 425
OVAL BREAKFAST DISHES—	
With Drainers	Each From Rs. 50 to Rs. 11
ROUND VEGETABLE DISHES—	
With or without handles and divisions for 3 different kinds of Vegetables	From Rs. 50 to Rs. 120
SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS—	
Cases containing 4 or 6 each, in a variety of beautiful patterns	From Rs. 36 to Rs. 70
ICE PAILS—	
All Electro-plate	From Rs. 22 to Rs. 56
Glass neatly mounted, in Electro-plate	From Rs. 10 to Rs. 20
DESSERT FRUIT SPOONS—	
Very handsome, in Morocco Cases	From Rs. 30 to Rs. 60
SODA WATER AND PEG STANDS—	
Stands to hold Soda-Water Bottles, etc.	From Rs. 25 to Rs. 150
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES—	
Comprising Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Covered Cream Jug and Sugar Basin, Bachelor's Miniature Sets	From Rs. 45 to Rs. 225
Family Services	From Rs. 120 to Rs. 300
BUTTER DISHES—	
All Electro-plate with plain or revolving Cover	From Rs. 27 to Rs. 50
Glass-mounted in Electro-plate	From Rs. 20 to Rs. 45
SARDINE BOXES—	
All Electro-plate to take original tins	From Rs. 20 to Rs. 30
TOAST RACKS—	
In a variety of neat and serviceable shapes	From Rs. 8 to Rs. 20
EGG BOILERS—	
Various designs to cook 4 or 6 Eggs at a time	From Rs. 30 to Rs. 40
NAPKIN RINGS—	
Sets of 4 and 6 in Morocco Cases	From Rs. 18 to Rs. 40

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!!

Made to measure, { HOAR & CO.'S PERFECT FITTING. } Or ready for use.

Combining every modern improvement with the best Material and Work.

	Rs.		Rs.
PLAIN WHITE, Military Fronts, for wear with Uniform	6 for 23	TROPICAL FLANNEL, a new shrinkless material, cool and comfortable	6 for 46
BEST WHITE, Fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs	6 for 28	BEST WOVE FLANNEL, all the new Colors (thoroughly shrunk)	6 for 54
BEST WHITE, with Collars attached, Fine Linen Fronts, &c.	6 for 32	SILK and Wool, a new make, light, cool, and comfortable, always retaining its softness	6 for 56
SUPERFINE WHITE, Fine Linen Collars, Fronts and Cuffs	6 for 36		
OXFORD CLOTH, the original soft make, in all the new Designs.	6 for 36	CRICKETING or BOATING, Fine White Saxony Flannel	6 for 52
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, a large choice of the latest Designs	6 for 30	SPUN SILK, White, Fancy Checks or Stripes, a great luxury	6 for 72

DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee (*equal to 12½ per cent.*)

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

HOAR & CO., SHIRT-MAKES, BOMBAY.

THOMSON & TAYLOR

Solicit attention to the superior quality of their

AERATED WATERS;

In the process of the manufacture of which they use PURE FILTERED WATER, So essential to the production of really good beverages.

	per doz. Re.			per doz. Re.
Soda-water	0 12		Tonic-water	1 0
Lemonade	1 0		Potash-water	0 12
Gingerade	1 0		Ginger-ale	1 8
Seltzer-water	1 0		Lithia-water	1 8
Vichy-water	1 4			

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

WATCHES ! WATCHES !

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 2, Rampart-row. POONA, 1, East-street.

OWING to the increased sales of our widely renowned watches and further late improvements in their mechanism we are enabled to revise our list of prices and offer to the public a

STERLING SILVER HUNTING WATCH
perfect in finish. Accurate time-keeper.
Rs. 30 ONLY.

LADIES GOLD WATCHES.
In perfect plain cases to the most artistic design AT FROM Rs. 60.

GENTS GOLD WATCHES AT FROM RS. 80.

OUR SPECIALITE IN WATCHES.
CRYSTAL CASE. KEYLESS GOLD LEVERS.
With Compensation Balance.
Never requires opening.
Unsurpassed for excellence of finish and reliability.
We especially recommend this watch to all who desire a really good and serviceable article.

Rs. 150, 170, 200, 250, 300.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE.
S. S. ARMENIA,
3,500 TONS, 700 H. P.,
WILL SAIL POSITIVELY on SATURDAY, the 15th instant.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

WANTED, TO RENT, a small HOUSE or part of one, at Mahableshwar, to end of season. Apply stating lowest rent to X. Y. Z., care of WM. WATSON and Co. 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE S. S. MOUNT LEBANON has ARRIVED from Jeddah. Her cargo will be landed at the risk and expense of consignees, unless taken delivery of at once.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 10th April, 1882. Agents.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 27th instant, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board,
W. A. BAKER.
Bombay, 10th April, 1882. Manager.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from the 15th April, 1882, the LOCAL MIXED TRAINS between AHMEDABAD and PALANPORE will be timed as follows :—

Down.			Up.		
Ahmedabad	Dep.	20 21	Palanpore	Dep.	6 9
Palanpore	Arr.	4 0	Ahmedabad	Arr.	13 3

The local mixed trains now running will be cancelled from the same date.

By order,
J. O'CALLAGHAN,
Traffic Superintendent.
Ajmere, dated 5th April, 1882.

VETERINARY MEDICINES.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S
CONDITION POWDERS.

THIS powder is highly recommended for use when a horse is out of condition, which is generally indicated by a want of that spirit he usually displays.

Price per bottle, Rs. 2.

G.'S LINIMENT,
AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE and other SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.
Price, Re. 1-8 per bottle.

HOOF DRESSING,
for the prevention and cure of
BRITTLE AND SHELLY FEET.
Per tin, Re. 1-8.

Physic Balls, Condition Balls,
Tonic Balls, Worm Balls,
Diuretic Balls. Cough Balls.

PROPRIETARY STABLE MEDICINES.

James' Blistering Ointment, McDougall's Carbolic Ointment,
Leeming's Essence, Elliman's Embrocation,
Calvert's Dog Soap, Calvert's Soft Soap,
Naldire's Dog Soap. Stevens' Ointment.
Clark's Hopplemenoma.
Clark's Neurastl gnipponskelesterizo.

Private receipts carefully prepared from the purest drugs at moderate prices.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FURNISHED ROOMS with BOARD for gentlemen. Apply to No. 21, Sassoon Buildings, East Block.

FOR SALE, a W. I. BRIDGE, 30 by 5 feet, with perforated C. I. foot-boards and C. I. columns and girders. Rs. 2,000. Apply S., care of this office.

FOR SALE, an Australian MARE and PHAETON, also a sympathetic PIANO by Rose & Co. Apply to F. B., Waverley Hotel, Bombay.

THE PHARMACY of B. PHILLIPS and Co., 17, Church Gate-street, is replete with every requisite for the correct dispensing of PRESCRIPTIONS.

FOR SALE, two English-built single BROUGHAMS, one Victoria PHAETON and one open CARRIAGE. Apply CARRIAGE COMMISSION-ROOM, Byculla.

JAPANESE CURIOSITIES for SALE at Messrs. Crawford & Co.'s premises on THURSDAY, 13th April, at 2 P.M. Catalogues ready ; goods on view.

ON VIEW, Mr. John Gordon's valuable household furniture, Rose's sympathetic Piano, English-built landau and pair of Grey Australian horses, to be sold at Mahaluxmee on Wednesday, 12th April.

JUST unpacked Hardware such as cafetieres, spittons, hot-water-cans, Etnas washing basins, bronzed and white candlesticks, &c.—BARTON & Co., Meadow-street.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME.—FOR SALE, a second-hand Baroness Cooking Range, on view at the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT.

VIENNA BEER.—A fresh arrival per s. s. Orion from A. Dreher's Kl. Ichwechat Brewery, near Vienna, at the reduced rate of Rs. 6-4 per doz. quarts and Rs. 4 per doz. pints.—BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.

FOR SALE, a handsome Arab HORSE, age 7, 14 hands, believed sound, very showy, carries a lady, and goes in single and double harness. Price Rs. 800. Apply to Sergt. Major BANKS, Ahmedabad, city.

TO BE LET, from 1st June, for six months, a most convenient BUNGALOW on the Ridge, containing drawing, dinning, billiard-room, four bed, dressing and bath-rooms. Rent Rs. 200, or with furniture Rs. 250. Address A. BLASCHECK, Meadow-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION as a SALESMAN in an European shop by a young, intelligent, respectable and well connected PARSEE, who has a good experience in Optics and Jewellery, having had charge of Optical Department in a well-known European firm in Bombay, or is open to establish an Optical Department and act as a partner. Highest references will be given. Apply X. Y. Z., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, FORT.—COMFORTABLE ROOMS now available. Apply on the premises for terms.

MATHERAN CLARENDON HOTEL, OPEN to VISITORS. Excellent accommodation. TERMS—MODERATE.

FOR SALE, 1 (one) broken Propeller, about 6 tons weight. Apply to CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE & SONS, Dubashes, No. 16, Apollo-street.

TO LET, the commodious house known as KAY'S HALL, Byculla, next to Pallonjee's Hotel, from the 1st May. Apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.

MRS. COONEY SMITH, Midwife, late of Calcutta, 20 years experience. Terms moderate. Apollo House, Fort, entrance Marine and Apollo-street.

IVORINE BILLIARD BALLS do not crack, warp or get out of shape, and are only half the price of real Ivory ones. Agents for India, JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

NOVELTY IN PARIS SUGAR.—Fresh consignment. Tablets of 3½ lbs. Re. 1 each. M. H. MAJU & Co., Col. Hawes Indian Tea Emporium, No. 23, Church-gate-street.

TWO and-a-half miles from Andheri station on the sea-side at Versovah, sites for Bungalows to be let at moderate rents. Apply to "A. B.," care of office of this paper.

TO LET, an UPPER-STOREYED pleasantly-situated HOUSE, Bellasis-road, close to Byculla Club. Gas and water laid on. Apply to Mr. F. ROWLAND, Byculla.

MAHABLESHWAR READY-LAID DAK. Comfortable Phaetons and Tongas can be had from Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, Civil Lines, Poona at a very moderate rate.

FOR SALE, a large Australian MARE, DOG-CART, and HARNESS, the property of Major H. MOORE, Lancaster Regiment. Price, Rs. 900. Apply at the Mess, King's Own Regt., Colaba, where they can be seen.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—In spite of all worthless imitations sold at a little cheaper rate, we shall maintain the high reputation of our genuine machines which have the largest and unprecedented sales in the world. 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FRESH AUSTRALIAN HORSES.—A small and selected batch of high classed fresh Australian Horses, specially selected by Mr. Parsons for the Bombay market and shipped by Jules Gascard, Esq., of Melbourne, comprising handsome pairs of Greys and Bays. Will be at our yard for sale on and after the 12th instant.—C. STEPHENS & Sons.

GRUYERE, EDAM AND CHEDDAR CHEESE, also BACON, 12 annas per lb., at PEARSE'S, 23, Apollo-street, and 28, [illegible]

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Proprietors and Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on WEDNESDAY, the 19th proximo, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of electing an Auditor in the room of Mr. H. R. Cormack, proceeded to Europe.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 22nd March, 1882.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

FOR SALE, Messrs. I. C. JOHNSON & Co.'s CEMENT, second to none in quality. Price Rs. 8-12 per cask of 400 lbs. nett.

JOHN FLEMING & Co.
Elphinstone Circle.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD CALL at the rate of Rs. 50 per share is due on the 1st May next.

Shareholders are requested to make payment to the Bank of Bombay on or before that date.

By order of the Directors,
P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
Bombay, 6th April, 1882. Secretaries & Managers.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

SPECIAL care is taken to secure accuracy and despatch in dispensing

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS
BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE THE UNIVERSITY BUILDING,
BOMBAY.

CHILDREN'S DOUBLE KNEED STOCKINGS,

Beautifully soft, elastic, and well-finished.

Colours—Navy Blue, Black, Marone, or Chocolate.

Ribbed Cashmere.........Rs. 2-2 to Rs. 3-0
Ribbed Cotton ....Re. 1-12 to Rs. 2-4

The length of foot in inches will ensure a perfect fit.

10 per cent. Discount allowed for cash or by Value-payable Parcel Post.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

HORSES TO BE SOLD at Dr. COOK'S, CUMBALLA HILL :—

1.—SULTAN, high-caste Arab, 14·2¼, first-rate charger, good in single and double harness	Rs. 500
2.—RUFUS, chestnut Arab, large, powerful, handsome brougham Horse, 14·3	,, 700
3.—JAFFER, powerful fast Persian, 14·3, good in harness	,, 350
4.—BROWN ARAB, 14·2, good in single and double harness	,, 250
5.—HALF ARAB GALLOWAY, ladies' riding Horse, perfectly quiet and steady	,, 175
A full-sized BILLIARD TABLE, complete with lamp, &c.	,, 700

TO BE LET, furnished, one of the best HOUSES on Cumballa Hill, 3 sitting rooms, 4 bed-rooms, and detached Bungalow. Rent, Rs. 300.

BLACK LISLE THREAD HOSE,

"THE NEW DIAMOND BLACK,"

AN exceedingly rich Blue-black dye, pronounced to be PERFECTLY FAST, but care must be taken that no washing powders are made use of.

	Per pair.
LADIES' BLACK LISLE THREAD HOSE, stout quality, double heels and toes	Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 3-4.
LADIES' BLACK LISLE THREAD HOSE, extra fine quality, embroidered silk clock	Rs. 4-8
CHILDREN'S BLACK LISLE THREAD HOSE, stout quality, double heels and toes	Rs. 2-0 to Rs. 2-10

10 per cent. Discount allowed for cash or by Value-payable Parcel Post.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SEALED TENDERS will be received in the month of May next, at the Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, and on the dates fixed against each, for CONTRACTS for the following supplies to the Commissariat Department, Bombay Presidency (Aden excepted), for the term of ONE, TWO and THREE YEARS respectively :—

TENDERS TO BE RECEIVED ON 3RD MAY :

SUGAR, as per sample under schedule No. 49.
TEA, Indian, loose, of good quality, as per sample under schedule No. 35.
TEA, Indian, compressed in packets of 5 oz. each containing 14 half rations and each ration to be 5/16th of an oz., under schedule No. 35.
COTTON SETRINGEES of good quality, as per muster under schedule No. 33.
PURCHASE OF EMPTY CASKS under schedule No. 38.

TENDERS TO BE RECEIVED ON 8TH MAY :

COTTON SHEETS of good quality as per muster under schedule No. 34.
HOSPITAL BEDDING, &c., under schedule No. 32.
BED and PILLOW-CASES, as per standard muster, under schedule No. 48.

TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer up to 1 p. m. of each of the dates above specified, when they will be opened in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Persons desirous of undertaking the contracts will be furnished on application to the Executive Commissariat Officer, Bombay, with printed forms of tenders, schedules of articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require connected with the contracts and the conditions the tenderers must abide by to prevent their tenders being treated as informal.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

No Tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary deposit in treasury receipt and a duplicate copy of the schedule duly filled in.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
For Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 21st March, 1882.

SNOW-VIEW TEA GARDEN PALAMPUR P. O. KANGRA VALLEY.

THE Proprietors of the Snow-View Tea Garden have determined to offer their Teas to the public direct from the Factory, thereby assuring to their constituents an unadulterated and UNMIXED article, and eliminating from the price of the Tea the Middleman's profits, which range from 40 to 100 per cent. They offer their produce at ordinary Factory quotations for CASH WITH ORDER only.

They guarantee their Teas to be equal in manufacture to the best marks in the Kangra Valley.

On receipt of Rs. 3 in half-anna postage stamps they will send by Bhangy Dak BEARING a 1-lb. packet each of Orange Pekoe, Pekoe and Pekoe-Souchong, and so enable any purchaser to judge of the quality of the Tea without committing himself by making a large purchase.

The Tea can be packed in 1, 5, 10, 20, 40, and 80-lb. packages. No exta charge for packing.

PRICE LIST.

ORANGE PEKOE	Re. 1	6	0 per lb.
PEKOE	,, 1	2	0 ,,
PEKOE SOUCHONG	,, 1	0	0 ,,

Delivered free at Bombay or any Railway Station nearer to Lahore for 20 lbs. and over.

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR & PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

ADDRESS:
THE PROPRIETOR,
SNOW-VIEW TEA GARDEN,
PALAMPUR, KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 10.

THE markets at home have all been closed since Thursday, and will not open again till to-morrow. On the 6th the Bank of England weekly returns show that the Bank had been getting an increased share in the discount business. The Bills discounted had increased £1,700,000, the Reserve of Notes had decreased £1,800,000, and the Reserve of Bullion £800,000, while the proportion of Reserve to Liabilities had fallen from 43 to 37 per cent. Stocks and Silver were unaltered, except 4 per cent. Rupee Paper, which is quoted ⅛ higher, viz., 84⅞.

The Cotton Market was steady; sales 10,000 bales at unaltered quotations on the spot, but arrivals were weaker.

The Bank of Bombay returns for the week, which we give below, still point to great tension in our money market. Public deposits show a falling off of Rs. 8,23,482 at head office and Rs. 53,870 at the branches, Other Deposits a decrease of Rs. 19,69,781; on the other side of the account, Loans on Securities show a decrease of Rs. 12,91,640, Bills discounted a decrease of Rs. 9,41,594, and the Reserve of Cash and Notes a decrease of Rs. 6,49,840. On the whole, if these do not point to greater stringency than last week, there are at least little signs in them of returning ease.

COTTON.—Little or no business was done on Saturday, and to-day the market is also very quiet. Broach is still in demand, and the price is again higher. We quote to-day Rs. 230 to Rs. 231. Oomras are quiet, and as stocks have rather accumulated during the holidays, prices are weaker for all kinds but the highest grades.

The Share market opened to-day without much activity in any branch of it.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet at our last quotation, [illegible] Rs. 100⅞ for 4 per cent.

Spinning shares are dull rather, and quotations have to be lowered in some cases Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share.

Press shares are firm but not active, and the only advance we have to note is Rs. 5 in Albert and Rs. 25 in Prince of Wales.

EXCHANGE.—We quote rates as follows:—

	Telegraph.	Demand.	3 months'.	4 months'.
Bank......	1s 8 7-32d.	1s. 8 5-16d.	1s. 8½d.	1s 8 9-16d.
		3 months' sight.	6 months' sight.	
Credits........		1s. 8 19-32d.	1s. 8 25-32d.	
Documents....		1s. 8 21-32d.	1s. 8 27-32d.	
Francs		217½.	219½.	

A fair business has been done at our quotations. Telegraphic has been obtained from both banks and mercantile houses during the day at 1 8¼, but the final quotation is as above 1 8 7-32. Three months' credits can be placed at 1 8 9-16 for sterling and 217½ for Francs.

FREIGHTS.—The rate for Liverpool *viâ* Canal is 31-3 to 32-6 for ready shipment and 33-9 for forward, and there has been a good demand for tonnage at these rates during the day. By the Cape the County of Caithness has engaged 1,000 bales more, half at 47-6 and half at 48-9.

To Trieste and Venice the Islam has re-let at 40 and 42-6, freight payable at 2s. There is more inquiry for shipment to these ports, and the P. and O. ask Rs. 22-8 for their steamer of the 21st instant.

For Havre *viâ* Canal the Alleghany is taking for ready shipment at 37-6, and the Inflexible, May loading, is getting the same rate. The s. s. Regent, loading all this month, has given orders at 36-3.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay......	20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	775
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	820
Bank of Madras......	10,000	500	all	5 do.	700
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	20	12½	2 do.	98

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*13
Mazagon Land, &c....	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 30	790
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 5	212½

* For distribution.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company...........	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	50	275
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company...........	30,000	1,000	100	Rs. 10	136
New issue	..	100	50	..	80
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	1,700	500	30p. s	575
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld. ..	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 50	810
Bhownuggur Mills ..	300	2,000	2,000	100	850
[illegible] United	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	920
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 4	715
Cooria Mills	800	50	1,000	50	900
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	570
Empress S. & W. Co..	736	500	all	Rs. 25	675
Ditto (New issue) ...	400	500	150	..	640
Golam Baba S. Co....	1,000	500	400	20	555
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,030xd
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,130
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	690
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	995
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	930
Khatao Mackunjee ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	950
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100p.s.	2,125
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	Rs. 55	845xd
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 90	1,405
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	15 p. s.	237½
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,265
National Spinning....	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	910
New Great Eastern ..	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	950xd
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 55	670
Prince of Wales Spinning Company..	1,500	500	500	35	317½
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	70	1,330xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,185
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	940
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	55	665
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	60	955
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	940xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	320 xd.
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New £1 hares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	315

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued on the 6th April, as compared with the statement of April 1:—

	April 1.	April 6.
LIABITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital..............	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities..	22,25,000	22,25,000
Public Deposits at Head Office....	44,19,435	35,95,953
Do. do. at Branches........	6,98,509	6,44,639
Other Deposits	2,17,53,624	1,97,83,843
Post Bills	7,952	7,972
Cash Credits, undrawn............	3,83,802	3,82,137
	3,94,88,322	3,66,39,544
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	66,55,018	66,55,019
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	15,56,139	15,10,728
Loans, on Security of do...........	65,57,183	53,10,954
Current Accounts, overdrawn	4,061	3,436
Bills Discounted..................	1,31,47,478	1,22,05,884
Stamps	2,779	2,725
Dead Stock.........Rs. 5,50,098		
Amt. applied in reduction..2,25,000	3,25,048	3,25,098
Bullion	4,34,019	3,35,804
Cash Balances with Correspondents..........................	2,64,299	3,97,438
Cash and Currency Notes..........	1,05,42,298	98,92,458
	3,94,88,322	3,66,39,544

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Lismore, 2,716 tons, Captain A. Sibthorpe, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE steamer Pehlwan, 101 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Coast and Bhownuggur with 215 deck passengers.

THE steamer Hallamshire, 873 tons, Captain W. P. Pearse, which arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Kurrachee, via Marmagoa, brought a cargo of sleepers. The vessel is consigned to M. Mackenzie and Co.

THE steamer Regent, 1,542 tons, Captain William Douglas, which arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Cardiff (3rd March), brought a cargo of 2,445 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE steamer Arrow, 130 tons, Captain C. J. O. Ringheim, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Coast and Cutch with 146 deck passengers. She will sail to-day for the same ports with three first class and 170 deck passengers.

THE steamer Mount Lebanon, 1,555 tons, Captain John Black, which arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Jeddah (29th March), brought a general cargo and 16 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Coconada, 547 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kathiawar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major C. P. Newport, Mrs. A. Nuthall and child, Mr. Chiodetti, Mr. J. F. Robinson, Mr. W. Jeffries, Mr. J. Price, Mr. James Hay, Mr. H. E. Jacomb, Mr. Burjorjee Sorabjee, and 208 deck.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bangalore, 1,309 tons, Captain C. Fraser, which arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from China, &c., brought the China mail, general cargo, and the following passengers:—From Hongkong.—Mr. A. Sodurkba and Mr. A. Khimjee. From Sydney.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Beeror, and Mr. J. H. Moffat. From Melbourne.—Lieut. Mayne. From Galle.—Mr. J. H. White, Mr. C. Fernandez, and four deck.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Arrow (s)	Ringheim ..	Coast, April 7.
10	Coconada (s)......	Mitchell	Kurrachee, April 7.

DEPARTURE.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Lismore (s).........	Sibthorpe ..	Liverpool.

The steamer Arrow, Ringheim, to Coast and Cutch, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading [illegible]

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 10.

FROM GLASGOW.

Roumania (s)—80 kegs iron paint, 25 drums turpentine and 50 drums varnish, Esmalljee Ebramjee Kurwa.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Allyghaney (s)—501 bundles hoop iron, Bhimjee Mooljee; 25 cases clocks, H. M. Nicholson; 39 packages glassware, Sulamanjee Abdoolally; 100 bundles sheet iron, Ramchunder Mahadew and Co.

Clan Lamont (s)—13 casks pickaxes, Mahamedally Habutbhoy.

Armenia (s)—10 crates earthenware, Sooltanally Abdoolally.

FROM LONDON.

France (s)—6 cases confectionery, Hussonally Peerkhan.

Rome (s)—4 cases glass and earthenware, E. P. Robertson; 109 boxes candles, Hassan Ahmed.

Peshawar (s)—4 cases provisions and 1 case boots, Soares and Co.

Sunbeam (s)—100 cases yellow metal sheets, Volkart Brothers.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Speke Hall (s)—7 bales cotton, William Bell and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 212 cwts wheat, John Marshall; 125 cwts coir yarn, James Scott and Co; 178½ cwts myrabolams, Luckmedass Narondass.

Armenia (s)—110 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 1,600 cwts wheat, Dewjee Nanjee; 43 bales cotton, Venichund Joytadass; 100 bales cotton, Mooljee Jewraj and Co.

Citadel—100 bales cotton, Pelly and Co; 250 cwts linseed, Luckmedass Narandass.

Lismore (s)—32 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 570 cwts wheat, Dewjee Nanjee; 50 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co; 654 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 240 cwts linseed, Dewjee Nanjee.

County of Caithness—505 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co.

County of Dumfries—100 bales cotton, Khetsee Mooljee; 50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Sultana (s)—100 bales cotton, Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Wheatfied (s)—7,997½ cwts linseed, F. [illegible]masotti and Co; 100 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 200 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 30 cwts chillis, Sewjee Ramjee.

Hallamshire (s)—27 cwts cloves, Visram Ebram; 4,002 cwts linseed, Remington and Co.

Rome (s)—12 bales hides, Pestonjee Eduljee; 93 cwts horns, Currimbhoy Shuriff Cassum; 585 cwts myrabolams, Poonja Jewraj; 160 cwts horns and 10 bales hides, Esmall Peerdina.

FOR HAVRE.

Alleghany (s)—2 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 1,899 cwts mustardseed, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Abyssinian—160 cwts horns, George Lockhart and Co; 400 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co.

FOR HULL.

John P. Best (s)—800 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Jolani (s)—50 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bessie Morris (s)—70 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Culna (s)—176 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 9TH APRIL 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m., 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. .... 29·815
Temperature of the Air.................................... 83·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer..................................... 75·9
Dew Point.. 73·2
Relative humidity of Air................................... ·728
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8). 0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6¼ p. m.).. 86·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10¼ a. m.)...... 77·6
General Direction of Wind*..NW, ESE, W, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours* 261

* From 12-30 a.m. to 12-30 a.m.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 11.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
For Judgment on Motion.

195-81—Crawford and B—Harriette Achesina King vs James Stewart King—A. F. Turner.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

446-80—J. C. Cama—Thackersey Jaitha vs Trickumjee Velljee and others—Jefferson, B. and D., P. and G., and Macfarlane and E.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PINHEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

475-77—Macfarlane and E—Lalljee Veerjee vs Muncherjee Rustomjee Khambatta.
73-81—Shapurjee and T—Ambavahoo vs Gega Mahomed and another.
337-81—Muljee and B—Muncherjee Dorabjee vs the Acbar Manufacturing and Press Co.
398-81—Janardhen and H—Munchabai vs Ajbai and another.
466-81—Smith and F—Rehmoobhoy Hubibbhoy vs Manbai and others.
508-81—In person—Morarjee Hurydas vs Dhondiram Oomerchund and another.
526-81—In person—Maneckbai vs Mugunlal Soorujlal.
43-82—Shapurjee and T—Khooshal Hurridas and others vs Sha Cursondas Madhowdas.
46-82—Jefferson B. and D—Jetha Runchord and others vs Pharasram Khooshnajee Kande.
100-82—Hore, C. and B—The Bank of Bombay vs J. E. Bodger.
102-82—Payne and G—Dadabhoy Jamsetjee vs Ardesir Nusserwanjee Boye.

Long Causes.

563-80—Smith and F—L. A. Wallace and another vs Ahmed bin Essa Khaliffa—Macfarlane and E—Part heard.
535-80—R. M. Sayani—Cursonjee Hunsraj and others vs Gungachurun Shivpersad and others—Tobin and R.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 8.

Frere, Captain, R. S. Fusiliers, on leave, from Secundrabad.

APRIL 9.

Mayne, Lieut., 2nd Belooch, on leave, from Tasmania.

APRIL 10.

Buchanan, Surg. Major, on duty, from Morar.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 8.

Westropp, Col., Political Dept., on leave, to England.

APRIL 10.

Thornhill, Lieut., 37th Bengal N. I., to join, to Baxa, Bhootan.
Faulder, Lieut., Lancashire, on duty.
Spyer, Captain, R. Irish, on duty, to Rawal Pindee.
Boxwell, Captain, N. Fusiliers, on duty, to Agra.
Queene, Riding Master, Manchester, on duty, to Sealcote.
Law, Lieut. Dorset, from leave, to Roorkee.
Curran, Captain, 33rd Regt., from leave, to Lucknow.
Ross, Lieut., 68th Light Infantry, from leave, to Meerut.
Lushington, Lieut., S. Rifles, on duty, to Cawnpore.
Rawlins, Captain, S. Rifles, on duty, to Cawnpore.
Addington, Lieut., Glaus., on leave, to Bangalore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.
Bombay, April 10.

1. It is notified for information that Government has been pleased to appoint Mr. E. Vaughan Gordon as Captain of C. Company.

2. The range at Coorla is reserved on Saturday next, *the 15th inst., for the completion of D. Company's prize shooting*; and the 300 and 700 yards ranges on Saturday next, the 22nd inst., for the Challenge Cup competition.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, April 5.)

General—28th March—Mr. G. E. Porter, Dist. and Sess. Judge, Gya., to act. in the First Gde. of Dist. and Sess. Judges, from 3rd inst.

30th March—The services of Mr. R. S. Greenshields. Asst. Magte. and Colr., in tempy. charge of the Nattore Divn. of the Rajshahye dist., are placed at the displ. of the Govt. of India, in the Home Dept.

1st April.—Mr. W. D. Blyth. to be Under Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal in the Financial Dept.

4th April—Col. B. W. D. Morton, Depy. Comr. of Julpigoree, leave for one month, from 1st inst.

Mr. H. G. Sharp, Jt.-Magte. and Depy. Colr., Bogra., to act. as Depy. Comr. of Julpigoree, during absence of Col. B. W. D. Morton.

Mr. C. A. W. Fordyce temply., to be a Sup.-Depy. Colr. of the Secd Gde. in the Orissa. Divn., vice Baboo Ram. Brohmo. Chatterjee, on deputn.

Mr. R. Cornish, Asst. Magte. and Colr., Hooghly, to act in the First Gde. of Jt.-Magtes. and Depy. Colrs., from date on which he may be relieved by Mr. F. Wyer, of his present apptmt. as Offg. Magste. and Colr. of that dist.

Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, Secy. to the Board of Revenue, leave for three months, from 26th inst.

Mr. C. C. Stevens, Offg. Magte. and Colr., 24-Perghs, to act as Secy. to the Board of Revenue, during absence, on privilege leave of Mr. H. J. S. Cotton.

Mr. C. H. Vowell, Jt.-Magte. and Depy. Colr., Hooghly, to act as Magte. and Colr. of Patna, during absence, on deputn., of Mr. C. T. Metcalfe.

Legislative—29th March—With the sanction of H. E. the Viceroy and Govr.-Genl., the Lieut.-Govr. re-appts Mr. H. A. Cockerell, C. S. I. to be a member of the Council of the Lieut.-Govr.- of Bengal for the purpose of making laws and regulations in the Bengal. Divn. of the Presdy of Fort William.

30th March—The Lieut.-Govr. accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. G. C. Paul. C. I. E., of his seat in the Council of the Lieut.-Govr. of Bengal for making laws and regulations.

With the sanction of H. E. the Viceroy and Govr.-Genl., the Lieut.-Govr. appts. Mr. A. Phillips to be a member of the Council of the Lieut.-Govr. of Bengal for purpose of making laws and regulations in the Bengal. Divn. of the Presdy. of Fort William, vice Mr. G. C. Paul, resigned.

Police—4th April—Mr. W. D. Abercrombie, Asst. Supdt. of Police, Shahabad, is transfd. to Darjeeling and to have charge of the Dist. Police of that dist., vice Mr. C. E. Gouldsbury.

Mr. H. Mostyn Owen to act as an Asst. Supdt. of Police, and is posted to the dist. of Manbhoom.

Mr. A. Stevens to act as an Asst. Supdt. of Police, and is posted to the dist. of Shahabad.

Ecclesiastical—4th April—The services of the Rev. H. C. Spring Chapln. of Kidderpore, are placed at the displ. of the Govt. of the N. W. P. and Oudh, from 29th March.

The Rev. T. J. Rawson, Secd. Chapln. of St. John's Church, Calcutta, to be Chapln of Kidderpore, from 1st May.

The Rev. F. T. S. Dyer, Chapln. of St. Thomas's Church, Calcutta, reported his departure from India on furlough, on 14th March.

Medical—31st March—Surg.-Maj. R. G. Mathew, Offg. Civil Surg., Mozufferpore, leave for three months, from 1st April.

4th April—Mr. J. H. Rivett.-Carnac. C. I. E., Opium Agt. Benares, leave for three months from 1st prox.

Mr. W. Kemble Magte. and Colr. of Gya., to act as Opium Agt. of Benares during absence of Mr. J. H. Rivett.-Carnac.

Public Works Department—Bengal—1st April—Leave.—Maj. F. W. Joseph, B.S.C., Exe.-Engr. First Gde., Burdwan Divn., privilege leave for three months.

3rd April—Transfer—Mr. G. J. R. Leeson, Exe.-Engr., Third Gde., is transfd. in the interests of the public service from the Coasye to the Northern Drainage and Embankment Divn., which he joined on forenoon of 29th ult.

[illegible] G. Watson Asst. Engr., First [illegible] Divn., which he [illegible]

Mr. J. P. Scotland, Exe.-Engr. Fourth Gde., to be Exe. Engr. of the Buxar Divn., of which he took over charge from afternoon of 19th ult.

Leave—Mr. G. S. Leonard, Asst. Traffic Supdt. N. B. S. Rlwy. is granted two month' privilege leave from forenoon of 14th March, 1882.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, April 4.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following arrangements are ordered:—

Mr. J. Traill, who reverts to Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, with effect from 16th March, is promoted to Ex. Engr., 4th Grade, Tempy. from that date.

Mr. A. S. Russell Temp. Ex. Engr., 4th Grade, to revert to Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, from the 16th March.

Mr. J. P. Davidson, offig. Ex. Engr. 4th Grade, to be Tempy. Ex. Engr. 4th Grade.

Mr. J. C. Johnson offig. Ex. Engr., 4th Grade to be Tempy Ex. Engr. 4th Grade.

Mr. H. S. Taylor, offig. Ex. Engr. 4th Grade, to be Tempy. Exe. Engr. 4th Grade.

The following appointment is made in the Salt Dept.:—

To be 2nd Grade Asst. Inspr.—Mr. P. W. N. Farer, Calingapatam Circle.

The following transfer is ordered:—

Mr. A. G. Johnson, Asst. Inspr., 1st Grade, from Naupada to Peniguduru—in charge.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer has reported his return from Europe:—

Col. H. C. Menzies, H. C., Dy. Comsr., 3rd Class, H. A. Districts, arrived at Bombay on the 28th March.

The following promotion is made, subject to H. M.'s approval:—

Major A. T. Rolland, Madras S. C., having completed twenty-six years' service to be Lieut.-Col., dated 4th April.

Major H. A. Yates, Cav. Genl. List., Sqn. Officer, 3rd Regt., L. C., is granted furlough (m.c.) out of India for one year.

Sub-Condr. A. C. Lord of the P. W. Dept., is granted furlough (m.c.) out of India for one year.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, April 3.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Personal Staff.—Capt. C. H. H. Mayne, R. A., to be A.-de-C., vice Capt. F. J. W. Eustace, who reverts to regimental duty, with effect from the 28th March 1882.

1st Bn. Oxfordshire Light Infy.—Lieut. Percy Temple Rivett-Carnac to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Lieut. F. H. Plowden, who vacated on promotion subject to the approval of H. Rl. H. the Field Marshal C.-in-C., Dated 27th March 1882.

The Secy. of State having intimated to the Govt. of India that the undermentioned officers have passed in subjects c and d, sec. 4, para. 28, Queen's Regulations, 1881, they are accepted as having passed the examinations laid down in part II, sec. V. para. 150, Bengal Army Regulations:—

Maj. C.L. Prendergast, Genl. List Infy. special certificate, "distinguished" in Tactics and Fortification.

Capt. W. M. Meacham, S. C., "Distinguished" in Tactics.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut.-Col. J. Williamson, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, is directed to proceed to England, by the first available troop ship, to join the 2nd battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted, reporting his arrival in writing to the Horse Guards.

The promotions of Capts. J. P. D. Vanrenen and M. Armstrong, 5th Bl. Cavy, notified in G. O. C. C., dated 14th Feb. 1882, are held to have effect from the 1st idem.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut. E. D. J. O'Brien, South Lancashire Regt., is directed to proceed to England, to join the 2nd Bn. of his regiment, into which he has recently been reappointed.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions specified, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement:—

Royal Irish Regiment.—Capts. A. W Simpson, 2nd Bn. and J. H. A. Spyer, 1st Bn.

Rifle Brigade.—Lieuts. Hon. A. C. E. Somerset, 2nd Bn. and F. M. St. Aubyn, 4th Bn.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

13th Hus.—Lieut. F. J. W. Farquhar, to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for twelve months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

14th Hus.—Lieut. G. H. C. Hamilton, to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

2nd Bn. North Staffordshire Reg.—Lieut A. W. Prior, to England, for seven months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

1st Bn. Worcestershire Regt.—Lieut. C. M. Edwards, to England, for eight months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

2nd Bn. Bedfordshire Regt.—Lieut. Col. A. W. Adcock, to England, for nine months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

14th Bengal Lancers.—Lieut. P. R. Bairnsfather, (S. C.) to Kashmir, from the 15th April to 15th Oct. 1882, on private affairs, under the Regulations of 1875. The first two months will be on full staff pay under Rule 10.

Lieut. W. G. Yate, (S. C.,) to Kashmir, from the 15th April to the 15th Aug. 1882, on private affairs, under rule 10 of the Furlough Regulations of 1875. The first two months will be on full staff pay under Subsidiary Rule 3.

2nd N. I.—Capt. C. W. Monypenny, (S. C.), to Kashmir, from the 16th April to the 15th Oct. 1882, on private affairs, under the Rules of 1868.

13th N. I.—Lieut. W. T. Fairbrother, (S. C.,) to Kashmir, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct. 1882, on private affair, under the Regulations of 1875. The first two months will be on full staff pay under Rule 10.

On the recommendation of medical boards, the undermentioned officers are granted leave to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from the date of availing themselves of it; and thence to England, from date of embarkation, for the periods specified:—

2nd Bn. Royal Warwickshire Regt.—Capt. H. D. Thomas, 12 months.

R. J. Doyne, 12 months (Quarter master) T. P. Geoghegan, 12 months.

1st Bn. York and Lancaster Regt.—Lieut. W. E. N. Bredin, 6 months.

Army Medical Department.—Surgn.-Maj. R. Jackson, 6 months.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the FloralFountain, next to *BombayGazette*Office

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members and Subscribers of this Institution will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at ¼ to 6 o'clock p.m., (official time) to receive the Directors' report for the year 1881.

The attendance of Donors, Members, Subscribers and others interested in the welfare of the Institution is requested on the occasion.

W. G. MAYHEW,
Honorary Secretary.

April 3, 1882.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. beg to notify to the public that they are the SOLE AGENTS in this Presidency of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE, the original and eminent Pianoforte Manufacturers of Stuttgart; and intending purchasers should be careful in seeing the name of this firm, in full, on the instruments, as otherwise they are only spurious imitations. Prices on the short or long system on application, as well as rates for hire. Bombay, 2, Rampart Row. 26th January, 1882.

A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,

RESPECTFULLY announces that, having received numerous solicitations, he has been again induced to pay a professional visit to this great city; but his stay will be limited, as important affairs demand his presence in Europe.

The superiority of his Spectacles, Eye-glasses, and Binoculars is so well known throughout India, that it is not necessary further to mention it. Mr. Menist has devoted a lifetime to the profession, and the success which has attended his treatment of numerous difficult and apparently hopeless cases of defective vision sufficiently guarantee his skill.

Mr. Menist may be consulted at the Establishment of his agents.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & CO.,
2, RAMPART-ROW.

Pamphlets containing testimonials free on application.

MANY persons are told by spectacle-sellers, who call themselves opticians, that glass is as good for the eye as Pebble. Mr. M. differs on this point, and in so doing is desirous of explaining the difference between Pebbles made from Brazilian quartz and glass. Glass does not retain its transparency when exposed to atmospheric influences; it becomes more or less turbid from some spontaneous decomposition or re-arrangement of its elements. The advantage of Pebble over glass is such, the hardness over the former which is therefore not liable to scratch in use, and being a better conductor of heat than glass. To make a perfect Pebble, its axis must be cut at right angles to the axis of double refraction; these essentials are by no means to be found in cheap Pebble spectacles, and therefore the only Security the purchaser has is to buy of an optician of repute who will be more desirous to supply the best quality Pebbles.

UNDER VICEREGAL PATRONAGE
AND
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FOR the convenience of MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS, who are unable to visit us, we will, on application, forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 20, which will be [illegible] Test Glasses.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our sole agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
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The Indian Traveller's Guide,
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and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s branch establishment, East-street, Poona.

FEBRUARY 15 1882.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BENGOUGH—April 2nd, at Mahableshwar, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Bengough, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, of a son.

GRANT—April 4th, at Darjeeling, the wife of William Maling Grant, of a son.

LAMBERT—April 7th, at Nungumbaukum, the wife of Mr. William Lambert, of a daughter.

[illegible]—April 6th, at Calcutta, the wife of H. G. A. Lovell, of a son.

QUINN—March 29th, at Vizianagram, the wife of Surgeon Thomas Quinn, Maharajah's service, of a daughter.

REDMOND—April 3rd, the wife of M. J. Redmond, Contractor, of a son.

RICE—April 7th, at Madras, the wife of Rev. Henry Rice, of a daughter.

RODERICK—April 5th, at Mooltan, the wife of Mr. J. B. Roderick, Post Master, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

McGAVIN—RUFFLE—March 25th, at Calcutta, Helen Mary, daughter of J. Ruffle, Esq., to John Lawrie McGavin.

DEATHS.

BARROW—April 3rd, at Calicut, Winifred Cecil, the third and youngest daughter of the late Tarleton Louis Barrow, aged 5 months.

ANTHONY—April 2nd, at Cawnpore, Michael Anthony, aged 73 years.

KHANAN KHAN—March 26th, at Peshawur, Khanan Khan, Khan Bahadur, Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

PROBYN—March 30th, at Peermaad, Travancore, Hills, Hay Probyn, aged 38 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1882.

THERE are two aspects to the Treaty between Russia and China which terminates the Kulja difficulty—the political and the commercial. Respecting the first, the two most important points to be noticed are the illustration of tenacity which China has given in redeeming her alienated territory, and the prudence shown by Russia in "drawing in her horns" before an encounter with the huge, undisciplined forces of China while an European war is threatening her nearer home. The original claim of China took Russia and the world by surprise, and that the Czar's ministers should have consented to retrocede territory, except under compulsion, proves that Russia has sense enough, when necessity occurs, to subordinate her "destiny" to the exigencies of adverse circumstances. The wisdom of the St. Petersburg Government in this instance will hardly be disputed, and it will remind some of our British censors that the genius of "opportunism" ought not to be absent from foreign politics. While Austria is steadily mobilising her troops, for an object best known to herself and on a scale which the Bosnian revolt does not justify, Russia must congratulate herself on having some time since with prudent forecast agreed to surrender the greater portion of the province so quietly appropriated in 1871. It has been sometimes hastily assumed that the military power of China is contemptible. In a certain sense it is, if we judge it by scientific rules. But after all the power of hurling vast masses of men on the enemy regardless of consequences, which Sir Walter Medhurst has pointed out was the distinguishing feature of Chinese warfare, is one which in the case of China and her countless people might seriously paralyse the resources and skill of a disciplined army. And though, as a general rule, Chinese officers are devoid of scientific military knowledge, the subjugation of Kashgar by Tso-Tsung-Tang, which emboldened the Pekin Government to demand the restoration of the Kulja province, is some evidence that there are men among them who, with their barbarous tactics and unwieldy armies, have energy and skill enough to give serious trouble to a force acting so far from its base as a Russian army on the frontiers of China.

But if Russia has retired from the Ili, she has not done so without securing substantial compensating advantages. We will say nothing of the nine million roubles paid by China "to cover the expenses of the occupation," or of the western strip of the Kulja province retained ostensibly "to serve as a place for the establishment of the inhabitants of that country (Kulja) who adopt Russian nationality." These matters, though by no means insignificant, are less important than the stipulation by which extensive free trade between the two countries is established with a view to stimulate commerce. Russian subjects are authorised, as heretofore, to carry on trade free of duty in Chinese Mongolia, and "may likewise carry on trade free of duty in the towns and other localities of the provinces of Ili, Tarbagataï, Kashgar, Ouroumtsi, and others, situated on the northern and southern slopes of the Tian-chan range, as far as the Great Wall." That is to say, an immense zone is to be appropriated to Russian commerce solely, and from the entrepots established in this favoured region Russian merchants will be able to forward their goods to the heart of China more expeditiously than those brought by the circuitous sea route. The clause which grants these commercial advantages to Russia stipulates that "this privilege will be withdrawn when the development of trade necessitates the enactment of a Customs tariff, in accordance with an understanding to be arrived at between the two Governments." As Lord Granville remarked the other day, there are countries whose "commercial arrangements are by no means so liberal as our own," and the effect of the addendum above-quoted is simply this, that when the import trade from China is sufficiently consolidated Russia will forthwith endeavour to bring out of it some direct profit to the Imperial Exchequer. We may safely assume that China will be allowed to tax nothing until the moment is propitious for a reciprocal movement on the part of the Russian authorities. Now that Russia's military energies are likely for some little time to come to be directed to her western and not her eastern frontier, it is highly probable that Central Asia will be given up temporarily to commercial adventurers. Wherever her arms have appeared, thither also has gone her merchandise, for under her illiberal "commercial arrangements" particular care is taken to exclude all but the Russian merchant from the field. The continuation of the trans-Caspian Railway has also enabled her to send her goods over her immediate frontier. M. Lessar, the Russian engineer, whose report on the country between Askabad and Sarakhs we alluded to last week, states that writing paper and other articles of Russian manufacture were in every bazaar. This is probably true also of all the bazaars of Northern Persia, down, in fact, to the line where British and Indian goods, brought *viâ* the Persian Gulf, dispute the market. Our own efforts to increase our Central Asian trade have, recently at least, been feeble enough. Much was expected to arise from a tea-trade with Thibet and the provinces bordering on China. How Indian tea is treated in Thibet is a remarkable illustration of the commercial attitude China adopts towards us. By an agreement with the Lamas the Chinese Government forces tea on the Thibetans which Mr. Colburn Baber describes as the "merest refuse," while Indian tea, too inferior indeed to be carried to the sea, but still vastly superior to the "twigs and sweepings" of China, is resolutely refused admittance to the country. Russian merchants have before now endeavoured to bring black China tea to drive out the Indian teas from Bokhara, where by far the greater portion of the teas exported from Peshawur are consumed. They did not succeed, but it will be interesting to see how far the new commercial arrangements with China will enable them to supplant Indian by Chinese produce in Central Asia. The condition of the Bokhara market is not satisfactory at this moment to ourselves. Mr. O'Conor, in his report on the external trade of India for last year, says:—"The market at Bokhara is most uncertain, and there is a singular want of concert among the exporting merchants. The market is frequently overstocked, and the smaller men come back with heavy loss. At the present time out of eleven merchants who have traded to Bokhara with teas, seven declare that they can no longer trade with profit, and that it is all a matter of luck." It is true this unsatisfactory state of things is rather due to the skilful "cornering" of two big merchants than to external competition, but it is evident that without a keen supervision our commerce will find itself in a singularly disorganised condition to meet the requirements of the new situation created by the Russo-Chinese Treaty.

Turning to the eastern frontier of India, we find a wider scope for a high commercial policy. It was once supposed to be an object of Indian policy to maintain a cordon of independent khanates between the territories of Russia and China. We never exerted ourselves very seriously to sustain the state of things which was supposed to be advantageous to us, and for good or evil the khanates have disappeared, and the two empires have now arranged their affairs directly on a conterminous frontier. Our own geographical position towards China happens to be, at this moment, precisely that in which we desired to keep Russia, and from which that Power has emancipated herself. On all but a very narrow point India is divided from China by a range of independent or semi-independent States. It is one of the old differences between the Governments of India and of China to decide where the limits of their respective authorities ought to extend. Latterly this subject has been happily quiescent, but it is not at all unlikely that the cramped commercial enterprise of India will force the subject, one of these days, rather inconveniently to the front. It is generally admitted that the narrow suspicion, or overt hostility, of some of these frontier States simply strangles our trade with China. The greatest of all offenders in this respect has been Burmah. Mr. O'Conor speaks hopefully of a railway from Dibrugarh to Sadiya facilitating the trade between India and China by way of Assam. Doubtless the railway in question might be of some trifling advantage, but everybody knows that the real trade route to China is not by the Brahmapootra, but by the Irrawady, and that Bhamo and Kiang Hung are the two points by which our commerce should pass. To join the Irrawady and the Cambodia by a railway at the points mentioned would give by far the greatest stimulus which Indian trade has received for many a day. It is probable that Mr. Colquohon will find his way down to Kiang Hung, and by his means we may learn definitive information as to the possibilities of creating a new Indo-Chinese commerce. Meanwhile our object ought to be to reform the policy of the Burman Government. We certainly have no desire to get into trouble with Burmah, and we cast no covetous glances towards the dominions of King Theebaw, but we would like to inform him for his own good that his hostility cannot be for ever permitted to interpose a hopeless barrier between India and China. The opening up of this route has long been advocated by the Government of British Burmah, and it is to be hoped that Lord Ripon will impress the point forcibly upon the mind of the Burman Ambassador now on his way to meet him. We do not grudge Russia her privileges in the North-East: we only ask for corresponding advantages on our own frontier.

A CURIOUS correspondence is now going on in some of the Indian papers, which will tend to do away with, or modify, one or two articles of popular belief in regard to the inner life of native regiments. It has taken a firm hold of the popular mind that colonels of the Indian Army are elderly gentlemen of sedentary habits, whose sole object in life is to hang on to a command until the advent of off-reckonings allows them to retire to Bath and Cheltenham, there to spend the remainder of their days in becoming affluence and dignity. In like manner the popular notion of the regimental doctor is that he is a man, one of whose principal duties it is to bring the resources of the medical art to bear upon the person of his commanding officer, with a view to enabling him to hang on for the said off-reckonings. If his colonel is stout and passionate, the doctor is constantly on his guard against an apoplectic seizure; if he is inclined to liver, the doctor plays lawn-tennis with him; if he is too fond of good living, the doctor has a set of horrible stories about the results of high feeding in India which frightens his patient into abstinence. In short, the general idea of the relations between colonel and doctor is a kind of Sandford and Merton arrangement, in which the doctor is the wise and the benevolent tutor, and the colonel the little boy of good principle, but irregular tendencies. But this is at an end now. The truth has come out, and the colonel is revealed in his true colours as the fierce and tyrannical despot he really is, while the regimental doctor is held up to sympathy as the meek and unresisting victim of military brutality. A correspondent, signing himself *"Quality," has written a very long letter to the Pioneer*, in which he divides commanding officers into classes. Here is number 2, and the frightful treatment Dr. B. met with at his hands.

> II.—Dr. B. in Regiment No. 4, while on field service, passed through a place where he found the commissary of ordnance had a number of Looshai dandies in store, and could issue them on the order of the commanding officer. He applied for them in writing, and the sanction was refused. He then called personally, and explained that he wanted them, not only to carry the sick, but also to use them as beds for the patients in camp, as the site was damp and unhealthy, and the sick had nothing to lie upon but a little dry grass, which had been condemned as unfit to give to the transport animals. No peculiarity of italics or other type can indicate the fury with which the commanding officer rasped out, "he shan't have' em."

The fiendish delight of this rasping commanding officer, to describe which the resources of printing and type are quite inadequate, seems to have made a strong impression on the mind of Dr. B.,; and indeed the worthy colonel appears to have been a man of irritable habit, and to have taken a most unkind pleasure in thwarting his medical officer. Case 4 is also of a harrowing nature, and is as follows:—

> IV.—Dr. D., in Regiment No. 6, was ordered to examine the corps for active service, and he rejected certain men as unfit for active service, though quite fit for ordinary cantonment service at the depôt. The commanding officer was very angry, declared they were fit, and said he didn't expect his medical officer to *budnam* the regiment like that.
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> *N. B.*—A commanding officer likes to talk of "my medical officer" and "my adjutant," but he never thinks of talking of "my commissariat officer," and he has no more right to say "my medical officer" than he has to say "my executive engineer." Well, for peace sake, Dr. D. agreed to pass a few of the men in No. 6, but they never got further than Sibi, and he was not surprised, when he sat on a medical board there, to find these very men sent back as unfit for further duty.

Dr. D. does not make sufficient allowance for the zeal for the service generally, and for the *esprit de corps* in particular, which moved the good colonel to wrath at the idea of any of his men being declared unfit for active service. But really this colonel appears to have kept alive in his own person the "zabar-dust" traditions of a time when a C. O. was indeed omnipotent in his regiment, and he was therefore naturally surprised that his doctor should presume to say a man was unfit for active service when his colonel said he was fit. We fear that Dr. D.'s admission of passing unfit men as fit, for "peace sake," will only encourage this tyrannical colonel to talk about "my medical officer" in a patronising way that must be very irritating. We conclude our extracts from "Quality's" letter with the lamentable case of Dr. F., which is thus given:—

> Dr. F., in Regiment No. 8, considered himself grossly insulted by the language and manner of a subaltern, far junior to himself, in the ante-room, just before dinner was announced. It so happened that no one but subalterns happened to be present except himself, so he could not appeal for protection to the commanding officer. But thinking the aggressor was perhaps slightly screwed, he demanded an apology next morning. This was refused, and the commanding officer declined to interfere, so Dr. F. left the regiment. Comment is needless.

Just so, comment is quite needless. Had Dr. F. in a case such as the above, reported the matter to higher authority, there can be little doubt that he would have received every satisfaction. But, as will be seen, we have not treated "Quality's" complaints seriously. Commanding officers and doctors are, as a rule, gentlemen, and each treats the other with the courtesy and respect which their several positions in a regiment require. If "Quality" insists that colonels are sometimes tyrannical, he lays himself open to the retort that doctors are not always judicious.

WE understand that the Government of India will, if possible, launch the Stock Notes in this Presidency by means of a Syndicate of capitalists. Should enterprising men of sufficient means undertake to purchase a large quantity of notes throughout the circle—the Presidency will be a circle, for the Stock circles will correspond with the Currency Notes circles—the Government would defer putting the notes for sale at the treasuries for a few months, so as to enable the Syndicate to dispose of their purchase. The Syndicate, it is calculated, would find the transaction profitable, for they would get one per cent. commission, and whatever notes hung on their hands would bear interest at 4 per cent. Probably in July, when money is more plentiful, this scheme will be carried out and the Stock Notes floated.

MR. JOHN JARDINE, C. S., who is now Judicial Commissioner and President of the Educational Syndicate in British Burmah, has indited a slashing minute "on the subject of boys and girls of European blood" in that part of the world, and their education by the State or otherwise. To-day we can only allude to this document, which is no doubt destined to attract a considerable amount of attention from the boldness with which it attacks a very difficult problem. His point of view will be understood from this passage: "If Dr. William Chambers, the founder of 'Chambers's Journal,' could live at Edinburgh on four shillings a week for board and lodging, a young clerk may be expected to manage decently in a climate where no fuel and little furniture are wanted . . . . To put my view concretely, I do not see why a poor European here should not eat rice, where a poor Scot gets through the University by confining himself to oatmeal, and working part of the year for his living."

AN EASTER TRIP TO IGATPURA.

(BY A HOLIDAY-SEEKER.)

INDIA may be, as many assert, a luxurious, fruitful, and charming country; but after eight years of careful investigation into this statement I have come to the conclusion that the luxury consists in having carriages because you cannot walk; in devouring rich, tasty food and drink because you simply have no appetite for anything else; and in having a host of servants to do things for you that in consequence of the heat you cannot do for yourself. Stewing or broiling from morning till night, living in darkened rooms, having to call on and be called on by people you don't care about, and whose ephemeral friendship will be lost in the changes of a year or two, does not constitute luxury, and the price paid for the little frivolities of Indian life scarcely compensates one for the loss of relatives, for the simple delights of life in a civilised land with a temperate climate, and the companionship of those dear friends of our youth whose images are indelibly impressed upon our memories. Nothing, perhaps, forces the truth of these remarks on the thoughtful mind so much as the grand consideration as to how we shall happily spend a brief Indian holiday.

We have three or four days at our service; for that brief space of time we are, with the consent of our chiefs, at liberty to go where we like and do as we please, provided our pleasures are confined within legal limits; and of course our first thoughts are connected with an intense desire to get away from our station, and go somewhere and do something. It is, however, a much easier matter to conceive the wish than to gratify it, for where are we to go and what are we to do? It is true the hills present many charms to the dwellers in the plains; the mighty jungle and double-barrelled gun offer a paradise (in imagination) to the sportsman; and caves, temples, mosques, and ruins offer tempting baits to the infatuated antiquarian. But these delights cannot be obtained without a considerable expenditure of time and money, necessaries that are not possessed by every one; and hence the difficulty that arises in deciding how one is to enjoy to the best advantage a brief cessation from Indian toil.

In England the matter is easily decided. Railway and steamboat companies vie with each other to offer cheap and speedy journeys to the holiday-makers, whilst the various caterers to the tastes of the people reduce prices and increase the attractions of their several places of entertainment. How well we all remember that "Rosherville's the place to spend a 'appy day," and that the Crystal Palace and Alexandra Palace crowd every available hoarding with huge advertisements setting forth the delights they have to offer holiday-makers days and days before the joyous Bank holiday sets the toilers of the modern Babylon free for a few short hours. The simple pleasures afforded to the non-luxurious English public are not, however, to be obtained in India. No one caters to the wants of the luxurious Anglo-Indian holiday-maker. If they tried they would fail, as old Sol forbids anything like open air pleasures, and indoor ones are as easily obtainable at home as abroad; so the holiday-maker has to consult his banker, his wife, his servants, and the *Travellers' Guide*, and do the best he can for himself.

Thus it came about that I decided to spend my Easter holidays at Igatpura, a place described in the guide-book as being a sanitarium at the top of the Thull Ghaut, on the G. I. P. Railway, about 1,992 feet above sea-level, frequented by Europeans in the hot season. "Good," thought I, as my mind wandered back to happy days in the Himalayas, spent in months when my friends were grilling in the plains whilst I sat poring over a fire—"good; Igatpura is doubtless a cool healthy spot; not cold,"—for a recent trip to Khandalla had taught me not to put too much faith in a sanitarium only 2,000 feet high—"but at all events it will be cooler than Bombay; and then, when you get out of the train, you have reached your destination. There will be no climbing uphill on half-starved ponies, or disgorging rupees *ad lib* to palkee-wallahs and insatiable coolies. There is a travellers' bungalow, where under the care of a polite messman we can order our frugal meals, and live more comfortably and cheaply than at a Matheran hotel; so to Igatpura we will go, singing

'Oh, so jollily, out for a holiday
On we go!'"

The wife having given her consent, and approved the proposal, our house was instantly turned topsy-turvy, packing commenced, and by 6-30 p. m., Madras time, one of the carriages of the G. I. P. railway mail-train contained a Government official, his better half, a diminutive specimen of the rising generation, and an ayah. This combination effectually "reserved" the compartment, and our journey was accomplished without the invasion of a single individual. Although one or two attempts were made, the invading force speedily beat a retreat on being attacked by our big gun, the baby, who, it is hardly necessary to add, was pinched for the occasion. Igatpura at 11 p. m. did not offer an appearance different to most places at that hour of night. A few lights twinkled here and there, some seeming high up, others low down; but beyond these nothing could be seen, though my wife said it was lovely, snuffed the very hot air declaring it was pure and fresh, and so different to Bombay—which it certainly was, being about ten degrees hotter; and then she turned into the refreshment-room with a remark to the effect that she did not feel a bit hungry, and straightway proceeded to dispose of a very well cooked supper, to which she did full justice, whilst my man-servant and self looked after the luggage, called for coolies, and prepared for a start to the travellers' bungalow mentioned in the guide-book, and which I naturally presumed possessed full accommodation for our party. I was mistaken, however, and had it not been for the politeness of the station-master, who placed the waiting-room at our disposal, our little party would have had to make its lodging on the luxurious "cold, cold ground" of the glorious East. However, we were spared this luxury, and spent the night stewing on the benches of the waiting-room, listening to the never-ending shrieks of railway whistles and the rumble of goods trains as they passed and re-passed, shunted, grumbled, rumbled, and snorted till daylight did appear.

The following morning I was up bright and early, and the scene that presented itself was certainly most picturesque. The station is situated in the midst of a plateau of considerable extent, enclosed on every side with mountains whose table-tops seem nearly to reach the sky. Indeed, you appear to be in a valley, and were it not for the statement contained in the traveller's guide-book, I should have imagined myself about two feet above sea level with hills all round me. I proceeded to climb one, after passing through a clean bazaar, and as I climbed and turned now and again to view the prospect, it gradually grew on me that Igatpura was a charming little place, and superior to Khandalla. Subsequent experience has not altered my opinion. But it connot be denied that the accommodation for visitors is, if not bad, extremely limited; whilst no greater mistake can be made than to consider it a cool place. My own experience shows that I was obliged to turn a family out of the travellers' bungalow, which can only accommodate a very limited number of persons. Th[illegible] at the bungal[illegible] force were obl[illegible] required accom[illegible] each other, th[illegible] gave each oth[illegible] Our party wa[illegible] and his remove[illegible] slept in the w[illegible] mail-train at a[illegible] me he meant to [illegible] rious East surely [illegible] such a way that tra[illegible] be subject to the cha[illegible] comfort that the non-[illegible] is seldom or ever expo[illegible] hot place in the month [illegible] esque and healthy spo[illegible] bayites out for a few [illegible] well to come, for though t[illegible] and healthy. You are free f[illegible] seems to visit the dwellers [illegible] very small charge a family ca[illegible] themselves transported from [illegible] of Bombay to the sweet scen[illegible] mosphere of the Ghauts. I [illegible] but it is a nice change, a[illegible] cheaply and comfortably [illegible] inducements were offered [illegible] here. At present the only [illegible] railway station waiting and [illegible] [illegible] that I was going [illegible] ever, I recovered after [illegible] whilst thanking the honorary secretary for his politeness in permitting me the use of the club boats, I would place on record my opinion as an old boating man that sculls ought not to weigh more than 10 tons—if more it is somewhat difficult for the sculler to raise them out of the water. The ones I used on the occasion I speak of appeared to me to weigh about 80 tons each, and must have been made of hollow teak, filled with lead. However, this has nothing to do with the bungalow, which, though charmingly situated, can only accommodate two families, or twice the number of bachelors; and here my object in writing this letter ends. What I wish to point out is, that with a pretty little station close to Bombay, available to holiday-makers who can only perhaps get away for forty-eight hours at a time, it seems a pity that better accommodation is not offered to the public, either by Government or private enterprise.

The little bill I have had to pay for a three days' residence here would keep an enterprising Parsee for a year, and if he had only six such customers annually it would repay, with substantial interest, any money he chose to invest in building a good hotel. I commend my remarks to Pallonjee, Kelly, and Hardwicke, and I hope by next Easter holidays to visit a splendid hotel in Igatpura on the lovely site I stood on early this morning.

April 10.

ARRIVAL OF H. H. THE RAO OF KUTCH.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJAH DHIRAJ MIRZA MAHA RAO SHRI KHENGARJEE, the young Rao of Kutch, who intends to spend the hot season at Mahableshwar, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning by the B. B. and C. I. Railway mail-train from Wadhwan. His Highness, leaving Bhooj on the 2nd inst., arrived by road the same day at Doodheih, reaching Shikarpore on the 3rd, Venna Seir on the 4th, Vatta Vadhan on the 5th, Khote on the 6th, and Khora on the 7th inst. Wudhwan, where the journey by road terminated, was reached on Saturday evening last, and from the last-named station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway His Highness came by rail to Bombay.

At the Grant-road railway station, where the Rao and suite were to get out of the train, unusual preparations had been made to accord him a fitting reception by the Kutchee inhabitants of the city. A large number of the native police, under European inspectors, guarded the road to the station and regulated the traffic at the railway overbridge. A guard of honour consisting of 100 men of the Marine Battalion, with band and colours, under the command of a native officer, was drawn up at the entrance to the station. The roads and vacant spaces near the station were crowded by many hundreds of people, chiefly Kutchees, who could not gain admittance into the station, where the accommodation was limited. On the platform of the station a number of sofas and some 300 chairs had been arranged under the directions of the reception committee; and admittance to the platform was obtained only by persons who had tickets signed by Mr. Duxbury, the Traffic Manager. Among those present on the platform were observed General Hewett, the Sheriff of Bombay, Rao Bahadoor Shunker Pandurang Pundit, Oriental Translator to Government, who attended on behalf of Government to escort the Rao to his temporary residence, Messrs. Lukhmidas Khemjee, Kessowjee Naik, Mathooradas Lowjee, Runchorbhoy Uderam, Javerilal Umiashunker, Mansookhram Soorujram, Cursondas Vallabhdas, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Cummoo Sulleman, Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Dr. Pallonjee Pestonjee, Messrs. Jamsetjee Ardasir Dalal, Hormusjee Sorabjee, Hajeebhoy Lalljee, Peerbhoy Khemjee, Rahimtoola M. Sayani, Hurbhum Nursey, Joomabhoy Lalljee, Hajee Tyeb Rahimtoola, Allana Vyedina, Jackeria Moladina, Sulleman Abdool Wyed, Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Ruttonsey Goculdas, Jeitha Purshotum, Ebbjee Sewjee, Nurrotumdas Gordhundas, Dwarkadas Dhurumsey, Gordhundas Khemjee, Vundravundas Purshotumdas, Nensey Khairaz, Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, Coorjee Ludha, Madhavdas Goculdas Patcha, Dyal Ruttonsey, Runchordas Toolseydas, Fazulbhoy Visram, Purbut Ludha, Kessowjee Jadowjee, Khimjee Jairam, Khemjee Jewa, Chuttoorbhooj Morarjee, Ghellabhoy Pudomsey, Khemjee Vurdman, Hurry Bhanjee, Cooverjee Nursey, Abdoola Meer Ali Dharumsey, Ramchandra Hemraj, Shariff Salay Mahomed, &c., &c. At an early hour Messrs. Joomabhoy Lalljee and Fazulbhoy Visram, as a deputation from the reception committee, had proceeded to Bandora, whence they returned by the mail-train to Grant-road.

The train entered the station at 8-40 a.m., and the Rao was welcomed by his principal Kutchee subjects. He was accompanied by Captain Wray, Assistant Political Agent, Rana Jalumsinghjee, son of the Rao's uncle, Jecajee, Thakore of Sadhan, Mr. Chotalal Sevukram, the Rao's tutor, and others. His Highness, a well-built young man of about sixteen years, was dressed in plain white clothes, and seemed pleased with the respect shown him by the vast concourse of his subjects who had assembled to meet him at the station. He was escorted by General Hewett, Mr. Pundit, and others over the carpeted portion of the platform to the carriage way, where he got into a Government House carriage-and-pair and was driven to his residence in the company of Captain Wray, General Hewett, and Mr. Pandit. A carriage drawn by four horses, which was kept ready for the Rao by the reception committee, was availed of for the use of some of the members of His Highness's suite. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the Apollo-bunder Saluting Battery to announce His Highness's arrival.

Most of those present at Grant-road followed the Rao to "Durria Mahal," the bungalow of the late Mr. Dwarkadas Vussonjee at Walkeshwur, which is to be His Highness's temporary residence in Bombay; and offered him their greetings there. The Kutchee residents had, in response to hand-bills circulated yesterday, closed their places of business for the day. In the afternoon large masses of them crowded the "Durria Mahal" to present their respects to His Highness, whose comfort and convenience were attended to by the members of the reception committee regardless of labour or expense. The Volunteer band played at the bungalow during the day. In the evening it was brilliantly illuminated with the electric light, which was viewed with wonder by large crowds of natives. The premises were lit up experimentally by the Electric Light Company on Saturday evening, when the lighting was really splendid.

POST-OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In connexion with the measure of opening savings banks at all post-offices, two essential points appear to have been overlooked. What I have in view is that the entries in the savings pass books should be in the vernacular of the district in which the postal savings bank is situated, else it would be a great inconvenience to depositors, who might be imposed upon by unscrupulous postal officials. The next point to be considered—which is a point of law—is whether the legal difficulties which preclude Government from opening postal savings banks in the Bombay Presidency apply in respect of post-offices situate in Native States. I should think that in respect of these last mentioned post-offices the scope of the contract by Government with the Bank of Bombay does not extend to them. Should it be so, Government may open savings banks at all post-offices in Native States, and secure all the advantages of the same in behalf of the subjects of such States. Apart from a financial point of view, there is also a great political result scored—scored not surreptitiously, but legitimately in the solid behalf of the millions under native rule.

HINDU,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

[illegible]OON.

[illegible]PRIL 9.

[illegible]ght, and [illegible] Commis- [illegible] municipal [illegible]th Native [illegible]e crowd of [illegible]e Guest-house [illegible]he members of [illegible]nissioner enter- [illegible]ey will probably [illegible]nger.

[illegible]RESPONDENT.)

APRIL 10.

[illegible]lors are now in the [illegible]rous followers being [illegible] the compound. Yester- [illegible]ited the Shoay Dagone [illegible]he centre of admiration. [illegible]gives a dinner in honour [illegible]ght, and they will probably [illegible]w in H. M. S. Ranger, [illegible]her, Deputy Commissioner

[illegible]NTERTAINMENT TO SIR ASHLEY EDEN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 10.

A meeting is to be held at the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon to take steps for testifying the appreciation of the non-official community of Sir Ashley Eden's Government, by entertaining him at a public banquet.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 11.

A large and influential meeting of citizens was held in the Town Hall this afternoon, at which it was unanimously agreed to give a public banquet to Sir Ashley Eden as a token of the esteem and regard in which he is held by all sections of the non-official community.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, APRIL 10.

A sad accident occurred in Kurrachee harbour yesterday morning, which resulted in the death of Sub-Conductor Munro, of the Commissariat Department. The deceased and two others jumped into the sea to have a swim. They had not gone far, when Munro was observed to be struggling. A boat put off to his aid, when it was noticed that his friend Stewart was also showing signs of distress. The latter was, however, rescued in time by a passing boat. Munro was not reached until he was completely exhausted, and he was picked up quite insensible. The surgeon of the Goa, which had just arrived, was sent for; but all his efforts to revive Munro were unavailing. The deceased was buried this evening with military honours.

THE CHIEF OF KHAIRPUR.

Mir Ali Murad is progressing. The Sind *Civil and Military Gazette* states that His Highness, though wounded, shot his assailant dead on the spot.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

RETIREMENT OF PRINCE GORTSCHAKOW.

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 9.

An Imperial Ukase has been issued relieving Prince Gortschakow from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. His Highness, however, retains the dignity of Chancellor.

M. Giers has been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs in the place of Prince Gortschakow. This is interpreted as showing a pacific tendency on the part of the Government.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

The Bombay mails of the 24th ult. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 9.

The Hall Line steamer Wistow Hall left here for Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, APRIL 10, 5-58 A. M.

The French mail-steamer Oxus, from Aden, arrived.

GALLE, APRIL 10, 1-5 P. M.

The French mail-steamer Oxus, from Aden and Colombo, arrived.

TRINCOMALEE, APRIL 10, 4-56 P. M.

H. M. S. Lyne, from Singapore, arrived to-day.

The Italian mail-steamer Singapore, which sailed from Bombay on the 1st inst., reached Aden on the 8th.

The same company's s. s. Manilla left Aden for Bombay on the 9th.

MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY intimated at the High Court yesterday that his Lordship will give his decision to-day in the case of King *vs.* King, upon the preliminary point whether Mr. A. F. Turner, solicitor, could act in the suit as an intervenor.

THE Hon'ble Sir M. R. Westropp, Chief Justice, will preside on the Appellate Side of the High Court, with Mr. Justice Bayley and Mr. Justice Kemball, at 3 o'clock on Monday, the 17th instant, to deliver the judgment of the full court in the case of the Collector of Tanna against Hari Sitaram and another. The case was heard on appeal before Sir Charles Sargent and Mr. Justice Melvill in September last, but as their Lordships did not agree in judgment, it was referred to a full court of three judges, who took time to consider their decision. As Monday next will probably be the last occasion Sir M. R. Westropp will sit in court, the farewell addresses voted to his Lordship by the members of the High Court Bar, the solicitors, and the pleaders will be presented in court that day.

THERE has been some excitement at Poona in connection with the election of a second Lieutenant for H. Company, B. V. R. There were four candidates:—Col. Sergt. Macnee, and Sergts. Brebner, Hepburn, and Turner. We hear that Col. Sergt. Macnee has been elected.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* understands that Lady Aitchison and her children go to Simla about the 20th instant. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor may possibly not follow before the first week in May, when he will perhaps halt at Amritsar and Umballa.

SINCE the termination of the Mahsud expedition the thieves on the Derajat border have been quieter, the Lahore paper says, than they have ever been known to be before, and scarcely a single petty cattle-theft occurs from month to month.

THE Surat Municipality have followed the example of Broach, and are having 2½ miles of their city lighted with the Brush arc lamps. The Eastern Company have purchased from the Anglo-American Brush Company the largest light in the world; it is now exhibiting at the Crystal Palace, and will be sent, with all its machinery and appliances, to India early in the autumn. The size and power of the light may be imagined when it equals 150,000 candle power, or seventy-five of the Brush arc lamps now exhibited at the Crawford Market. The carbons are nearly as thick as one's arm, and weigh 10 to 12 lbs. each. The light is diffused over a surface of about four square miles.

THE people of Calicut, at a public meeting held on the 2nd inst., resolved to "perpetuate the memory" of Mr. Herbert Wigram, C.S., the District Judge, who is about to be transferred to Coimbatore, by erecting a town hall, to be called the Wigram Memorial Hall, and, if funds permit, placing a library in the building.

THE Punjab crop and weather report for the week ended on April 5 states:—Harvest prospects are good except in the Hissar district. Health generally good. Prices are mostly fluctuating.

MR. JOSEPH COOK having completed his lecturing tour through Bengal and Madras, is now in Ceylon.

THE change from Galle to Colombo as the place of call in Ceylon for P. and O. steamers will be effected shortly. The *Ceylon Times* states that it is settled that the first outward steamer to make Colombo the port of call will be that leaving London on May 24, to reach Colombo on the 22nd June; whilst the first homeward bound steamers will be those leaving Australia on the 31st May, and Shanghai on the 3rd June, to reach Colombo on 24th or 25th June: after which date no steamer of the company will call at Galle.

THE *Straits Times* of March 28, to hand yesterday, states:—"The case of the English engineers of the Spanish steamer Leon XIII. has continued during the week to afford the principal topic of discussion, but on Saturday the pleasant intelligence was received by wire from H. B. M.'s Consul at Manila that the three engineers had been handed over to his care by order of the Captain General of the Phillipines. This was communicated to the Chief Justice, who thereupon liberated Captain Riquer, who had been imprisoned for contempt of court. On the matter being explained to the captain in court, he expressed his regret that the engineers would not be punished, and did not appear, by his manner when speaking, to have improved in temper towards these unfortunate men by the confinement to which he himself had been subjected for non-compliance with the mandate of the court. From the letters of Mr. Wardrop, the chief engineer, written to the Spanish Consuls at Aden and Singapore, he and his subordinates were subjected to very harsh treatment, which was said to have subsequently been even worse than here stated." We give Mr. Wardrop's letter in another column.

A RANGOON paper gives the following particulars concerning the unfortunate men in confinement on board the Spanish steamer Leon XIII. in Singapore:—"The chief engineer, Mr. Wardrop, a Scotchman, and the second and third engineers as well, were made prisoners and put in irons on the 25th December (of all days of the year) for some fancied fault or negligence, and have been kept in strict durance vile ever since, without any trial having been held or any formal complaint lodged against them. The tubes of the boilers were leaking, it appears, and the whole head and front of their offending was that they were unable to repair the same within the time allowed them for the work by the captain, who, as is generally the case, knew nothing whatever of the minutiæ of the department of which he constituted himself the practical head. The steamer was detained at Aden for six weeks waiting for new tubes in place of those that had given way, and for this expensive detention the men, it would seem, are to be made to suffer all the more heavily."

WE have frequently noticed that Sir John Pope Hennessy was not in great favour as Governor at Hongkong. This is how the *Hongkong Daily Press* bade him farewell on his departure:—"In losing Sir John Pope Hennessy the Colony will be relieved from the rule of the worst and most unscrupulous Governor it has ever had. His sins of omission were not few; his offences of commission could not easily be enumerated. He has hung on the throat of the Colony for five long weary years, during which he has done great mischief, and no real good that would not have been more agreeably accomplished under an abler and more discreet administrator." Another paper, the *Overland China Mail*, wrote:—"March 7, 1882, is a day of note in the annals of this Colony. On that day the prayers of the long-suffering were answered, and Sir John Pope Hennessy took his departure from the shores of Hongkong, amid the noise of Chinese crackers and the rejoicing of the European population. We can now look forward to brighter and happier times than we have for some years enjoyed."

NEWS from Peking states that it has been resolved to continue the Marquis Tseng as minister to London and Paris for another term of three years.

THE news of the attempted assassination of the Queen, which was received in Melbourne on the 3rd March, caused some excitement in the Colony, and the escape of Her Majesty was the subject of general congratulation. Parliament being in recess, the Ministry, on behalf of the people of Victoria, sent a telegram to the Secretary of State for the Colonies expressive of joy and thankfulness at Her Majesty's escape. On the following Sunday the event was specially referred to in most of the churches; and demonstrations took place in various places of amusement, the audiences either singing the National Anthem or cheering it enthusiastically when played by the bands. At a special meeting of the City Council it was decided to telegraph a suitable message home.

WE noticed a week or two since that some Chinese had been playing their peculiar tricks on the Customs officials at Melbourne. An Australian paper received yesterday states:—"The examination of the contraband goods imported by the ship Meath by Chinese under false invoices has been finished by the officers of the Customs Department. It has been ascertained that in the cases represented to contain various kinds of undutiable or slightly dutiable goods were concealed 140,000 cigars, 250,000 cigarettes, 920 gallons of spirits, and two and a half tons of manufactured tobacco, upon which the aggregate duty amounts to over £2,000. The goods are to be forfeited." The paper adds significantly:—"This statement only refers to the smuggling by one steamer."

The drought in Victoria, the *Melbourne Argus* of the 15th March states, "has been daily becoming more serious, its effects having been aggravated by excessive heat. In many parts of the country the residents have been entirely dependent for a supply of water for domestic purposes on daily water trains despatched by the Government to their neighbourhood. Notwithstanding the exertions of the Government and others, there has been and is great distress amongst the selectors in the north and north-western districts, and many of them have had to temporarily abandon their homesteads and camp on the rivers still running. In the meantime, water is becoming scarcer every day. One result of the drought is an outbreak of ophthalmia in the country districts, which has been particularly noticeable amongst the juvenile population. For some days there have been signs that the drought is breaking up, and on Tuesday some rain fell in Melbourne. Large numbers of stock have perished through the drought."

THE third Australian Cricketing Eleven were to take their departure from Melbourne for England, in the mail-steamer Assam, on March 16. The team consists of the following players:—Bannerman, Garrett, Jones, Massie, Murdoch, and Spofforth, from New South Wales; Boyle, Bonnor, Blackham, Horan, and Palmer, from Victoria; and Giffen, from South Australia. The *Argus* says "Evans is the only representative Australian cricketer not included in the team; otherwise the team is the strongest that can be got together in Australia, bowling being its weakest point. There are only three players in the present combination who have not been included in former elevens, viz., Massie, Giffen, and Jones, all first-class players, the two latter being able to bowl well, although batting is their strong point. In Australian cricketing circles general regret is expressed at the absence of Evans. He is a bowler who is never punished even on the most perfect wicket, and the members of Shaw's team believe that he would be one of the most successful bowlers on an English wicket. No eleven from which he is excluded can be called a representative Australian team."

IT would not be a bad thing to get into a railway accident in Australia, provided one could limit the amount of injury, as the Colonial courts appear to be liberal-minded in the matter of damages. The following paragraph gives the sums awarded to persons injured, and the executors or relatives of persons killed, in an accident which occurred last August on the line between Brighton and Melbourne:—

> The jury awarded the executors of Mr. Stephen £3,000, directing that the amount should be invested, the interest paid to Mrs. Stephen during her life, and at her death that the principal should be equally divided among her children. The Rev. Mr. Garrett left a widow and two children. He was 29 years of age at his death, and he had been in receipt of an income of nearly £200 per annum. The jury awarded £3,500 in this case, directing that the sum should be divided equally between the widow and children. The trial in reference to the claim of Mr. Bailliere's widow has not yet taken place. Of the other sufferers, Mr. Alfred Bliss, auctioneer and land agent, who sustained severe injuries to his legs and body, has been awarded £2,500. Mr. F. Stephen, a solicitor's clerk, who received an injury to the arm and leg and shock to the system, has been awarded £550. Mr. T. Miller, a solicitor, had his shoulder dislocated, and was otherwise injured. He has received £1,150. Mr. R. Jones, a grocer, who suffered from an injury to the head, has been allowed £400. Mr. W. Snook, a commission agent, has been allowed £1,500. Mr. Geach, formerly an officer in the Indian army, but latterly a clerk, has been awarded £725 for injuries to the head. Miss Budd, a school teacher, who was in the carriage next to the smoking one, and who has sustained a shock to the system, has been given £500. Mr. A. E. Moore, a commission agent, had his arm and shoulder greatly injured, and was not able to attend to his business for nearly five months. The jury have awarded him £2,500. There are some other claims still to be disposed of.

A LETTER from St. Petersburg to the *Indépendance Belge* gives an account of a meeting held immediately after the conclusion of the recent trial of Nihilists, at which the two sections of the revolutionary party were represented by delegates. One of these sections looks with favour upon the assassination of eminent personages as a means to an end; while the other is opposed to wilful murder on a small scale, and aims at the preparation of a revolutionary movement in which the great body of the people, and especially the peasantry, would take part. The programme of the latter section—the more moderate, but probably in the end the more dangerous of the two—was adopted; and when the result became known to the outer world, a general feeling of satisfaction is said to have been experienced. The police authorities, above all, are, according to the correspondent of the *Indépendance*, delighted with the arrangement, which, it is thought, may have the effect of bringing out the Emperor from the prison-like palace at Gatschina, where he has so long deemed it prudent to immure himself. If, indeed, the Nihilists abandon all idea of taking the Emperor's life in the present, His Imperial Majesty will doubtless not trouble himself much about their projects in the future. It used to be said that the Russian system of government was "despotism tempered by assassination." "Limited monarchy" it might now be called: the limits within which the monarch is restricted being those of his country-house at Gatschina and the grounds adjoining it. It is not at all certain that he will quit those precincts even now; for who is to assure him that the report put into circulation as to the new plans of the revolutionists is not a device for tempting him from his hiding-place into the open?

To judge from the tone of the St. Petersburg press, no little irritation is felt at the recent action of the Turkish Government, both in the matter of the war indemnity and the detention of the steamer Moskva. It is evident, the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Standard* says, that the Porte has lost some of that respect for Russia which was one of the results of the late war and the discovery of the fact is not made more palatable by the knowledge that it is directly due to the effect produced in Europe by General Skobeleff's unofficial campaign. The *Novoe Vremya* attributes the defiant tone assumed by the Porte in its negotiations with M. de Novikoff to the instigation of the Western Powers. As to the detention of the Moskva, which is one of the volunteer fleet built to harry English commerce, the same journal affects to treat it as a violation of Russia's treaty rights, as the conscripts, being unarmed, must be considered as ordinary passengers.

AT the county police-court, Manchester, recently, Amy Morrison, aged ten, was remanded upon a charge of attempting to murder Thomas Broughton, aged two years. The accused took the boy to the canal, and pushed him into some lye-wash about eight inches deep; but pulled him out when she was seen. The prisoner had been previously in custody for theft.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

THE resolution of the Bombay Government relating to the state of crime and working of the police in the several districts of the Presidency for the year 1880 has been published. The annual reports show that the number of offences ascertained to have been committed were 6,969 fewer than in 1879, the decrease being attributed mainly to the favourable season experienced by the agricultural population. The reduction is most noticeable in serious offences. The total number of cognisable cases for 1880, including the few transfers from 1879, is 66,378, or 14,073 less than in 1879, but the number of cases struck off as no crime being 13,777 compared with 16,561 in 1879, the number of true cases remaining is 52,601, or 11,289 less than the number for 1879. The percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested has, it appears, increased from 51·75 in 1879 to 52 per cent. in 1880. The increase has taken place in Sind and the Northern divisions, while in the Central and Southern Divisions there has been a considerable decrease. Comparing the divisions with each other, Sind shows the best percentage of convictions to arrests, viz., 55 per cent., and the Central division the worst, namely, 48 per cent. Taking all the divisions into account, the value of property recovered is Rs. 4,49,511 as compared with Rs. 6,21,472 in 1879, or 44·26 per cent. in the year under review against 40·61 per cent. in the previous year. Government remarked last year on the want of success on the part of the police in connection with this important part of their duty, and they now notice with satisfaction the improvement in this direction. The reports show that there has been an improvement in the education of the police force; the percentage of the wholly illiterate men having fallen from 78 to 75. The Government again point out the importance of immediate visits being made by police superintendents and assistant superintendents to the scene of serious crimes, and in reference to the statement given they say it is by no means an indication that their orders have been properly attended to, and that the excuses offered in many cases cannot be seriously treated as reasons. "Government again regret to notice the great remissness in the performance of this part of the duties of some superintendents and some of their assistants. The Commissioners should inform the officers to whom these remarks apply that this part of their work will be carefully scrutinised in future."

There has, it seems, again been a considerable increase of cognisable crime in Shikarpur, and in Belgaum the increase is also marked, the latter being attributed in some measure to greater activity on the part of the police in enforcing local and special laws. The crime of cattle-lifting has been steadily increasing in Shikarpur, and the Government point out that it should receive special attention from the superintendent. There has been a very satisfactory decrease of crime in Ahmedabad, and the superintendent reports that there are now no proclaimed outlaws in the district, those of the once turbulent villages of the Chural having been arrested or given up by their relatives. The district magistrate says that the mounted police are the best that he has seen. Major Humfrey is stated to have shown a commendable activity in visiting the scenes of serious crime, but Government would have been still more pleased if he had insisted on his assistants showing greater energy and promptitude in this respect. Government concur with the Commissioner in his opinion that the year's work is creditable to Major Humfrey. The report for the Kaira district is very satisfactory. There were 396 fewer cognisable offences, and the percentage of convictions to arrests increased from 68 in 1879 to 77 in 1880. But the small proportion of stolen property recovered is not considered creditable. There was less crime in the Panch Mahals than in the previous year, and convictions were had in the only two murder cases which occurred. Government consider that the report is on the whole creditable to the police of the district and the superintendent. The Broach police "cannot be said to have improved in efficiency." There was a decrease in cognisable crime, especially in offences against person and property in this district, but there was also a considerable decrease in the percentage of convictions to arrests. The accused were discharged for want of evidence in the four cases of murder which occurred during the year, and the Government consider it "interesting to know" that the police superintendent made a prompt local investigation in only one of these cases. The report for Surat is said to be fairly satisfactory; whilst in Thana a marked improvement in the working of the police is recorded. In the Colaba district the number of cognisable cases has increased by 200, and the percentage of convictions to arrests has fallen from 47 to 39. The Government consider this to be the reverse of satisfactory, and regret that the deterioration noticed last year has shown no sign of abatement. In Ahmednagar the police were indifferently successful in prosecuting 14 cases of murder and 9 of dacoity; and the percentage of convictions to arrests was reduced from 59 to 44. There was a sensible reduction in cognisable offences in the Kandesh district, but the percentage of convictions to arrests fell from 63 to 49. The police were successful in the prosecution of murder and dacoity cases. There were 388 fewer cognisable cases in Poona, but the percentage of convictions to arrest fell from 46 to 41. This, the Government considers, is not creditable to the police of the district. The most satisfactory feature in the year's report is stated to be the disappearance of serious dacoities by organised gangs. There were 14 cases of dacoity (none being serious) against 70 in the previous year, and the police were more successful in prosecuting these cases than in the murder cases. Government remark that it would be interesting to learn how many failures were due to the police being contented with a judicial confession, instead of collecting all the corroborative evidence available. Satara shows a considerable decrease in cognisable crime, and the percentage of convictions to arrests is only slightly reduced. There were fewer murders and dacoities, and the percentage of successful prosecutions in those which occurred was high. In the Sholapore district there were 1,262 fewer cognisable offences. A marked decrease in the number of murders (5 against 25) and dacoities (2 against 40) was accompanied by far greater success in the prosecution of these crimes; and though the general percentage of convictions to arrests in cognisable cases is 64, instead of 71 in 1879, the application of the test leaves the district third in the list of the most efficient police forces of the year. There were 490 more cognisable cases in the Belgaum district. The police were very successful in detecting and prosecuting murder cases, but almost wholly failed in dacoity cases, which the Government consider is not creditable, but they note that the Belgaum police, in concert with the Kanara police, arrested most of a gang of 11 Bedars, and convictions were obtained against 9 after the close of the year. The percentage of convictions in cognisable cases to arrests was 56 against 59 in the previous year. In the Dharwar district the chief set-off to a fall of 6 per cent. in convictions to arrests, a low average of detective ability, and a marked failure in prosecuting dacoity cases, is a better success in murder cases and an improvement in drill. The greater efficiency in detecting and prosecuting murder cases is in part attributed to the great activity of the superintendent in visiting the scenes of serious crime, which is specially brought to notice by the Commissioner. In the Kaladgi district there has been a considerable decrease in cognisable crime, but the fall of 18 per cent. in the proportion of convictions to arrests is said to be very unsatisfactory. The police were fairly successful in murder cases, but failed signally in detecting dacoity cases. Mr. Kennedy's promptitude in visiting the scenes of serious crime is noticed by the Commissioner. In the Kanara district there has been a decrease of 317 in the number of cognisable cases, and the percentage of convictions to arrests has remained almost stationary. There was only one case of murder, and it resulted in conviction. The returns for Ratnagari show a great decrease in cognisable crime, and a rise of 9 per cent. in the percentage of convictions.

The main features of the year under review are stated to be the marked decrease in the Presidency proper in serious offences against person and property, and the almost complete absence of organised robberies by gangs of professional robbers. The general decrease in cognisable crime may be attributed to the suppression of hitherto active organised robber gangs; to the good harvests and consequent cheapness of food and briskness of the market for labour; to an improvement in police arrangements in some districts; and, in some degree, to akbari arrangements which have in some localities lessened the temptation to drunkenness, with its usual evil consequences in stimulating crime. His Excellency the Governor-in-Council "desires to record that, reviewing the operations of the police and general administration of the force for the whole year, he has reason to be satisfied with the results shown in these reports, and is specially gratified to notice the marked diminution of crime and the causes to which this satisfactory feature in the history of the year's operations may be attributed. It is also the desire of His Excellency-in-Council to impress upon all the police officers of the Presidency that increasing difficulties call all the more imperatively for the exercise of greater skill, industry, and activity. It must be carefully borne in mind that sworn evidence is unfortunately of less value as such in this country than in England, from whence our rules of evidence are to a great extent borrowed. One of the consequences of this evil is that it is by no means certain that the truth is uniformly better elicited in a contentious judicial inquiry than in a prompt and unbiassed local investigation, so that courts of justice which have often the difficult task to perform of arriving at a final judicial opinion on evidence saturated with 'counterbalanced falsehoods,' will be far more effectively assisted to a right conclusion by a connected chain of evidence obtained in local police investigations promptly and intelligently conducted under skilful supervision, than by the incomplete procedure which often leads to the 'unimportant technicalities' referred to by the Police Commissioner of the Northern Division, which are popularly supposed to result in so many abortive prosecutions in serious cases. The operations conducted by Lieutenant-Colonel McGillivray and Mr. Kennedy during the year have been favourably acknowledged in other resolutions. The good services of Major Humfrey, Major Codrington, and Captain Macpherson also call for the commendation of Government, and the Commissioners should be thanked for their interesting reports."

EDUCATION IN THE CAMBAY STATE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

APRIL 1.

THE camp of our Political Agent, Mr. G. F. M. Grant, has been here for the last few days, and the city has been the scene of entertainments and amusements of various descriptions. We have had a Durbar, some pleasant horse-races, fireworks, &c. But of all, the ceremony of to-day was not the least interesting.

The Government Educational Inspector a few days ago examined the boys of the school, and found them to have made remarkably good progress, and passed 17 boys more this year. He also reported that 74 admissions into the school had been made since his visit last year. His report of the examination of the girls' school was also highly favourable; this being an institution which, though established within the last few months, has already an average attendance of upwards of one hundred. As after the annual examination it is the custom to award prizes to the successful boys and girls, a large *mundup*, decorated with triumphal arches and flags, &c., was erected for the assemblage, and Mrs. Grant kindly consented to distribute the prizes. There were present Mr. Grant, the Nawab Saheb, his brother the Dewan (Mr. Shamrao Narayen Laud), the sirdars and officials of the State, and different Shettia Sowkars of all communities. The boys gave recitations in English poetry, and the girls sang some pretty songs, and exhibited specimens of needle-work which Mrs. Grant pronounced as being well executed. After the distribution of prizes the Nuggurshett, Mr. Manockchund Laxmichund, and Mr. Meeyabhai Abdool Hoosein, a Shettia of the Borah community, with the leave of the Political Agent and the Nawab Saheb, read addresses commending the administration and the various improvements made since the accession of the present Nawab Saheb, attributing them to the patience, untiring zeal, and energy of the Dewan and his assistant, Mr. Damoderdas.

The Political Agent then addressed the assemblage as follows:—"Nawab Saheb and gentlemen,—I assure you that Mrs. Grant and myself feel not least among the many pleasures we have enjoyed during our visit to this fine old city, that of meeting you on so gratifying an occasion as the present. Gentlemen, we have just listened to two interesting addresses, one from the Nuggurshett, and the other from the head of the Borah community,—the former especially alluding in some detail to the many improvements, municipal and others, which have been taken in hand since the accession of the present Nawab. They reflect great credit on his administration; and in all of them he has been ably seconded by his Dewan, Mr. Shamrao Narayen Laud, a highly educated gentleman. On all occasions when reforms are introduced, and in proportion to their novelty, there will be here and there some friction and discontent, and some will be found who prefer to stand on the old ways. But it is my belief that no long time will elapse before all feel grateful to their ruler and his minister for their efforts in the direction of progress and enlightenment. As regards the particular object for which we have met, I learn with satisfaction from figures shown to me that the large attendance in the girls' school has been arrived at in the short space of six months, and that in the boys' school, also a comparatively new institution, there are increased attendance and better results in the late examination than were attained last year. I am glad to be able to state that there are strong grounds for hoping that a new school-house to accommodate larger numbers may shortly be opened; and here again my friend, the Nawab, has shown his liberality by granting one of the best sites in the town for the purpose. Zeal for education, shown in such a quarter, can hardly fail to increase the desire for it among the Mussulmans of this place. I will not, gentlemen, detain you any further, but conclude by assuring you that Mrs. Grant, so far from thinking it a trouble to distribute the prizes to the little girls of Cambay, is very glad to have been invited to take a part in to-day's proceedings."

The Dewan, Mr. Shamrao Narayen Laud, replied, thanking Mr. and Mrs. Grant for taking part in the day's ceremony, and said they were pleased to hear from the representatives of the Cambay subjects that their efforts so far had pleased them and were appreciated by them.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE SHOOTING.

D. COMPANY'S PRIZE MEETING.

THE B. V. R. range at Coorla was reserved on Saturday and yesterday morning for the members of D. Company to shoot for the prizes presented by their officers; but only very few turned out. Considering the number of prizes offered, and that no entrance fee is charged, this is curious. A number of the best shots in the company are debarred from competing by non-observance of a special rule in to the prospectus, that competitors should have finished their class-firing before the 15th March; but that is only a reason why the other members of the company should turn out in greater force, there being all the more chance for them. So far there have not only been very few competitors, but very poor scores have been made; which should encourage a large number to turn out and shoot on Saturday next, when the competition will be open again for the last time. The following are the matches and the scores already made:—

MATCH I.

Open only to members who scored 80 points and under in the present year's class-firing. Distances, 200, 300, and 500 yards; seven shots at each distance; one sighting shot at each distance. Position—Regulation.

Prizes.—1st, Rs. 30; 2nd, Rs. 20; 3rd, Rs. 15; 4th, Rs. 10; 5th, Rs. 10; 6th, Rs. 5; 7th, Rs. 5; 8th, Rs. 5.

	200 yards.	300 yards.	500 yards.	Total.
Vol. Mirza........	18	6	13	37
Vol. R. Black	12	4	11	27

MATCH II.

Open to all members who scored 110 points and under in the present year's class-firing. Distances and position the same as for Match I.

Prizes.—1st, Rs. 30; 2nd, Rs. 20; 3rd, Rs. 15; 4th, Rs. 10; 5th, Rs. 10; 6th, Rs. 5; 7th, Rs. 5; 8th, Rs. 5.

	200 yards.	300 yards.	500 yards.	Total.
Vol. Lafond	18	16	11	45
Corpl. Blakeman..	6	12	14	32

MATCH III.

Open to all members who scored 140 points and under in the present year's class-firing. Distances, 200, 500, and 700 yards. Other conditions the same as in Match I.

Prizes.—1st, Rs. 30; 2nd, Rs. 25; 3rd, Rs. 20; 4th, Rs. 15; 5th, Rs. 10.

	200 yards.	500 yards.	700 yards.	Total.
Col. Sgt. Brewin..	20	16	15	51
Corpl. Blakeman..	14	12	16	42
Vol. R. Black	11	2	3	16

MATCH IV.

Open to all members of the company. Distances, 300, 600, and 800 yards. Other conditions the same as in Match I.

Prizes.—1st, Rs. 30; 2nd, Rs. 25; 3rd, Rs. 20; 4th, Rs. 15; 5th, Rs. 10.

	300 yards.	600 yards.	800 yards.	Total.
Vol. Major........	22	17	19	58
Col. Sgt. Brewin..	22	14	9	45
Vol. Harvey	13	10	14	37
Corpl. Blakeman..	13	8	15	36
Sergt. Fido........	10	6	12	28

G. I. P. R. VOLUNTEERS "B." COMPANY.

THE following scores were made at Kalyan rifle range on Saturday, the 8th instant:—

	300 yards.	600 yards.	Total.
Corpl. Pattison	3 2 3 3 4 3 4—22	4 4 3 2 3 3 4—23	—45*
" G. Whitehead ..	3 3 3 4 4 4 3—24	0 2 3 4 2 4 4—19	—43†
Vol. Fry	3 4 3 3 3 2 3—21	2 3 4 4 2 3 3—21	—42‡
Corpl. Brownuttee.. ..	3 3 3 3 3 4 4—23	2 2 2 4 4 2 3—19	—42‖
Vol. Scott	3 4 2 3 2 4 3—21	3 2 2 4 3 3 2—19	—40§
" Cosserat	4 2 3 3 4 2 4—22	0 3 2 2 2 2 4—15	—37
" Malone	3 2 3 3 3 3 3—20	4 2 2 3 0 3 2—16	—36
Sergt. Reading..	3 2 3 3 2 3 3—19	0 2 3 3 3 2 3—16	—35
Lieut. Hartley..	3 2 3 4 3 3 3—21	2 4 2 0 0 4 2—14	—35
Vol. Turner	2 3 3 4 3 3 2—20	4 0 0 0 3 3 4—14	—34
" Duggan	3 3 3 3 3 0 0—15	3 3 2 0 2 2 2—14	—29
Sergt. Greenshields ..	2 3 4 2 3 4 2—20	0 3 2 2 2 0 0— 9	—29
Vol. Connell	2 3 3 3 3 3 4—21	0 0 0 2 2 0 3— 7	—28
" Whittenbury.. ..	0 3 2 2 0 2 4—13	0 0 2 2 0 2 0— 6	—19

* A gold pin. † Rs. 15. ‡ Rs. 10. ‖ Rs. 8. § Rs. 7.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE MIR OF KHAIRPUR.

WE learn that His Highness Mir Ali Murad Khan Talpur of Khairpur has been shot at and wounded. We have received no information as to the nature of the injury inflicted, but the wound, we are told, is supposed to be dangerous. Dr. Peacocke, the Civil Surgeon of Shikarpur, accompanied the Collector (Mr. Sinclair, C.S.) and the District Superintendent of Police (Mr. Gibbs) to His Highness's camp. The Mir is the youngest son of Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur, and was born in the year 1815. He has several sons living, amongst whom are Mirs Faiz Muhammad, Jan Muhammad and Khan Muhammad. His eldest son Mir Shah Nawaz died on the 11th October, 1874, and as he left male offspring, the eldest son of the deceased Mir may be considered as the heir-apparent to the chieftainship of the Khairpur State.—*Sind Civil and Military Gazette*, April 7.

POND'S EXTRACT should be in every household, as it is invaluable for the little accidents that are always liable to occur, such as cuts, burns, bruises, &c., and it is of the greatest benefit for Hemorrhages, Neuralgic Pains and Inflammation, while for Catarrh, Piles, &c., it is the best known remedy. Be[illegible] bottle.

POONA SKY RACES.

THE second day's Sky Races came off on Saturday last. The attendance was good. The weather was everything that could be desired. The band of H. M.'s 2-15th Regiment added to our enjoyment by playing some good selections.

LILLIPUTIAN RACE.—For C. B. Ponies, 13 hands and under, 13 hands to carry 10st. 10lbs.; 4lbs. allowed for every ½ inch under. Winners of any race once 3lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 10lbs. extra. Distance 3 furlongs. Entrance Rs. 5. Rs. 30 added.

Dr. Lyons's g cb p La di da, 10st. 10lb., Mr. Jardine .. 1
Mr. George's c b m Woman's Rights, 9st. 13lb., Mr. Minchin 2
Cap. Shortland's b cb m Lady S, 10st. 3lb., Captain French 3
Hon. E. B. Hanbury's b cb p Tommy, 9st. 10lb., Owner .. 4

This was a good race between La di da and Woman's Rights, but while coming in the straight, La di da took the lead, and won easily. Woman's Rights, a good second.

POLO PONY RACE—For all ponies that have been played at polo at Poona during the last two months—to be ridden by their owners; or in the event of owners being absent, or of two ponies being entered by one owner, to carry not less weight than owner rides. Certificates from Honorary Secretary of Polo Club to accompany entries. Distance 3 furlongs. Entries Rs. 5. Rs. 30 added.

Hon, E. B. Hanbury's b c b p Dandy, Owner 1
Mr. Steele's g c b m Minnie, Owner 2
Mr. Kerre's c b c b p Red Knight, Mr. Rycroft 3
Capt. Bagot's b c b p No Name, Owner 4

In this race Dandi and Minnie were seen ahead, but Dandy took the lead, and won by a neck.

MAIDEN HACK RACE.—For all horses that have never won a race irrespective of its value. Arabs 10st., 7lb., C. B., 11st., Australians 13st. 7 lbs. Galloways allowed 7lbs. Distance ¾ mile. Entrance Rs. 5. Rs. 50 added.

Mr. Seddon's b a h Danube, 10st. 7lb., Owner 1
Mr. Slater's g a h The Saxon, 10st. 7lb., Mr. Brownrigg 2
Mr. Steele's b a h Lord of the Harem, 10st, 7lb., Owner. 3
Mr. Turner Jone's b a h The Sapper, 10st. 7lb., Captain French 0
Mr. Minchin's g a h Fugitive, 10st. 7lb., Owner.. .. 0
Captain Bagot's ch a h Pilgrim, 10st. 7lb., Owner .. 0
Mr. Parker's bc b g The Croak, 10st. 0lb., Owner .. 0

All the horses were despatched to a good start. Danube took the lead and kept it till he won easily; Saxon a good second, and Lord of the Harem third. The others nowhere.

PONY HANDICAP.—For all ponies, 13-2 and under. Entrance Re. 1. Starters Rs. 5, acceptances to be declared by 2 p.m. the day before the races. Distance ¾ mile. Rs. 40 added.

Major Mansel's b a p Jester, 12st. 7lb., Hon. Hanbury .. 1
Mr. Lyon's b cb p Donald, 12st. 0lb., Owner 2
Dr. Lyon's g cb p La di da, 10st. 4lb., Mr. Jardine .. 3
Capt. Jones's r cb p Pickle, 10st. 10lb., Mr. Steele .. 0
Mr. Rycroft's g cb p Young Hopeful, 10st. 6lb., Owner.. 0
Capt. Shortland's b cb m Lady S., 9st. 10lb., Capt. French 0

In this race Donald was leading all the way till he came to the straight, with La di da, but Jester, who was very well ridden by the Hon'ble Mr. Hanbury, took the lead and won easily, Donald a very good second. This brought the second day's Sky Races to a close.—*Poona Observer.*

A HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.

ON Sunday afternoon last about twenty-five principal grain and seed muccadums connected with European and native firms in Bombay assembled at the invitation of Mr. Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit at his residence in the Fort, in accordance with a resolution passed at the large meeting held at the Mandvi-bunder on Sunday, the 2nd inst., to deliberate as to what arrangements they should make among themselves to raise a sum annually to support the movement for the establishment and maintenance of a hospital for animals to be opened under the auspices of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

On the motion of Mr. Tullokchand Manockchand, Mr. Dinshaw M. Petit was called to the chair.

The Chairman briefly explained the object of the meeting, and called upon Mr. K. M. Shroff, Honorary Secretary to the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, to read from the *Bombay Samachar* of the 4th inst. the entire proceedings of the previous meeting. Mr. Shroff then, at the request of the Chairman, expatiated at some length upon the desirability of opening a hospital, and impressed upon his hearers the necessity of supporting the important movement, with a view both to alleviate the sufferings of the dumb animals and to mitigate the hardships of some cartmen who were heavily fined in the absence of any institution in the city where they could get their working animals cured. The muccadums present then held a consultation and declared that they were willing to allow one anna per every hundred bags of grain and seed exported.

It was then proposed by Mr. Goculdas Dewjee, seconded by Mr. Chatarbhooj Morarjee, that in the opinion of the meeting it is desirable to levy a fee of one anna on every hundred bags of grain and seeds exported by any of the firms, and that the muccadums connected with the firms should voluntarily pay the due for the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; such fees to be collected from the 1st of May next.

Proposed by Mr. Cooverjee Cowasjee Jasawalla, seconded by Mr. Heerjee Hunsraj, that a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. Dinshaw M. Petit for his having evinced such a laudable interest in this work of humanity, and for his trouble in the matter of convening the meeting at his residence.

It is calculated that even by the levy of only one anna per 100 bags an additional sum of Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 15,000 per annum will be realised and placed at the disposal of the B. S. P. C. A. to enable that body to carry out the necessary work for the comfort of animals.

The muccadums afterwards signed a document in favour of the society, and separated.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, High Court, 11 a. m.
Band, 4th King's Own Regiment, Esplanade, evening.
Lecture, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 6 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 9th:—Arrow (s), from Coast. Yesterday:—Coconada (s), Kurrachee.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Lismore (s), for Liverpool.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Halamshire entered the dock on Sunday.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 4th King's Own Regiment at the Esplanade bandstand this evening:—

Overture............Egmont ....Beethoven.
Operatic selection..The Princess of Trebizonde, Offenbach.
Valse ....Gloire de Dijon ....Prout.
Grand selection on Italian airs..........................
Galop ....Wirrwarr ....Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PUBLIC LECTURE.—A lecture on Comets, in connection with the Guzerati Dnyan Prasarak Mundli, will be delivered to-day at 6 p. m., by Mr. Jehangir Vacha, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.—The lighting of the Crawford Market by electricity has been so approved of that the natives have, we hear, consented to pay for the extra three or four lamps which have been added recently.

BARRACK MASTER.—Captain John Jackson, who was for many years in the Quartermaster-General's office at Poona, and latterly Barrack Master at Bombay, sailed for Europe by the last mail, on a pension of £216 per annum.

FIRE.—A cadjan hut belonging to Kalla Valjee, situated in Bhow Russool's-warree at Dadur, caught fire on Sunday at about midnight, and was completely burnt within a quarter of an hour. The fire is said to have originated through the careless use of a naked oil-lamp.

ACCIDENT.—On Sunday last, while Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy's carriage was being driven along Bholeshwar, the horses bolted, and brought the carriage into collision with a drinking fountain. The conveyance was knocked over, but no injuries were sustained by the occupants or the driver.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Camateepoora, on the body of Vishram Khundoo, aged thirty-two years. Deceased had been unemployed for some time on account of ill-health. He committed suicide by drowning himself in a quarry-hole at Tardeo. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

THE BOMBAY PORTUGUESE.—An address from the Portuguese inhabitants of Bombay and the sister island of Salsette is being prepared for transmission through the proper channel to the Queen-Empress, expressive of their great joy and sincere thankfulness for the preservation of Her Majesty's life.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Saturday morning as Mr. Chope, of the P. and O. office, was being driven in a hansom cab on Malabar Hill, the horse bolted. Mr. Chope jumped from the cab and fell, and a wheel of the vehicle passed over him, breaking one of his legs in two places. Neither the horse nor the cab was damaged.

GIVING FALSE INFORMATION TO A POLICEMAN.—Muthoora, woman, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of giving false information to police jemadar Babajee Bapoojee, with intent to cause annoyance and injury to Succaram Raghoo. She was fined Rs. 25, or in default to undergo fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY AT KHETWADY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 5,191. This gives a daily average attendance of 167·5. The number newly admitted during the month was 1,117. Of the entire number, 884 were Parsees, 2,545 Hindus, 1,148 Mussulmans, 285 Christians, and 329 low castes.

OLD OFFENDERS.—Ahmed Sher Mahomed, *alias* Mahomed Synd Hoosein, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing Rs. 160 in currency notes and cash, the property of his father, Appajee Sher Mahomed. Being an old offender, he was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.—Another noted character, named Yessoo Heerajee, was convicted by the same magistrate of stealing two gold ear-ornaments and cash of the value of Rs. 49, the property of Rama Zelloo. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF COPPER VESSELS.—Abdool Rayman Hajee was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan, on three separate charges, of the theft of copper vessels of the value of Rs. 11, the property of three persons. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of six months' rigorous imprisonment.—Shivram Cassee[illegible] was also yesterday convicted by the same magistrate, on three separate charges, of the theft of copper and brass vessels of the value of Rs. 15 belonging to three persons. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE TRAMCARS.—The *Akbare Soudagur* would draw the attention of the Tramway Company to the inconvenience caused to passengers by making five persons sit on a bench capable of holding only four. The nuisance is aggravated, says the paper, when one of these five unfortunates happens to be "plentifully favoured by God," *i.e.*, to be stout. A correspondent writes to us:—"It would, I think, be a great boon to the European tram-using public of Bombay if the company reserved seats for Europeans at a small extra charge. This system is at present in force in Calcutta, and seems to be working admirably."

SUPPLY OF WATER IN MOSQUES.—On Thursday last a meeting of the trustees of the different mosques in Bombay was held at the residence of Ahmed Saheb Muckba, to consider the question of the supply of water to the mosques. The resolution of the Corporation, and the Government reply to the Mahomedan representation, having been read, it was unanimously resolved that another petition be submitted to the Corporation, pointing out that the compulsion to take the water through a meter will interfere with their religious observances, and asking that for the present the Municipality should supply water to the mosques at an enhanced rate of payment.—*Kossid Moombai.*

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—APRIL 10.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

APPLICATIONS OF JURORS.

THE Advocate-General moved that Mr. Shankar Pandoorung Pundit, Oriental Translator to Government, might be exempted from serving on the special jury during the present sessions. The affidavit made by Mr. G. C. Gilder, Assistant Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department, stated that Mr. Pundit had in hand the translation of several important Acts which have been recently passed; and moreover, the departmental examinations, which were now going on, and which would continue till after the 10th of this month, required his constant attendance. The affidavit stated further that as soon as the examinations were finished, Mr. Shunker would proceed to Mahableshwar on duty.

His Lordship exempted Mr. Pundit from attendance on the special jury during the sessions.

The Advocate-General made a similar application in the case of Mr. C. Jacka, the head-conductor of H. M.'s Dockyard, who was summoned to serve as a common juror at the sessions. The application was based on an affidavit by Captain Carew, stating that Mr. Jacka, in addition to his own duties, was in charge of the office of the Marine Store-keeper; and there was no other officer available to look after that department in his absence. Mr. Jacka's absence would therefore be most prejudicial to the Government service and the interest of the public.

His Lordship granted the application, and then formally adjourned the sessions until to-morrow (Tuesday).

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 10.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

DISPUTED CLAIMS TO THE ESTATES OF DECEASED MEMONS.

ASHBAI AND ANOTHER *vs.* HAJEE TYEB HAJEE RAHIMTOOLA AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiffs are the widow and infant daughter of Hajee Adum Hajee Esmael, under whom the claim was preferred. The Hon'ble Mr. Latham and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Starling and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow, for the first three defendants, the executors; and Mr. Pigot and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, for the fourth defendant.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, recapitulated the facts of the case, which are briefly as follows. Hajee Adum Hajee Esmail, under whom the plaintiffs preferred their claim, died intestate in 1878. He had a quarrel with his father, Hajee Esmael Hajee Hubib: and a suit was filed in the High Court, and was afterwads compromised. In September, 1878, three months after the death of the son, the father died in Bombay, having by his will appointed the first three defendants as his executors. The first claim of the plaintiffs was in respect of Hajee Joosub Balladina, the great-grandfather of Hajee Adum Hajee Esmael, who left considerable property behind him; on a partition of which in 1862, property of the value of about five lakhs of rupees came into the hands of Hajee Esmael Hajee Hubib as the shares of himself and his son, the husband and father respectively of the plaintiffs. Those shares, it was said, were retained by the father, and used in his business, whereby large profits were realised. The plaintiffs said that their second claim was in respect of Hajee Hubib Hajee Joosub, the grandfather of Hajee Adum Hajee Esmael, who died intestate in 1855, leaving all his property to his son and grandson. The third claim was in respect of certain ornaments which remained in the possession of Hajee Esmael Hajee Hubib at the time of his death. The fourth claim was in respect of a sum of Rs. 1,90,000 which it was alleged the father settled for the benefit of the son shortly after his marriage in 1866, and which, with its accumulations, was said now to amount to about four lakhs of rupees.

His Lordship said that the first question of importance was as to the law of inheritance as applicable to Kutchi Memons; and mentioning some cases on the point, said that so far as Khojas were concerned, it was laid down that, in the absence of evidence as to custom, the Hindu law would apply to them; and the ecclesiastical records gave instances of the application of the same rule to Kutchi Memons. For this reason the present case must, in the absence of any special custom, be treated as under Hindu law. Memons and Khojas were originally Hindus, who were afterwards converted to Mahomedanism. The effect of the consent decree obtained in 1876 was to prevent partition; and the ancestral property vested in Hajee Esmael Hajee Hubib at his son's death. The claim for Rs. 1,90,000 was based on an account in Hajee Esmael's books. With reference to this claim, it was contended that Hajee Esmael constituted himself a trustee. His Lordship proceeded to say that the principle to be drawn from the authorities on the point was that the owner of a fund, in order to make himself a trustee, must declare a trust, or by his conduct show an intention to divest himself of all interest in the fund. The mere opening of an account in the name of the son did not create any presumption in this country. But the plaintiffs further relied on certain statements made by Hajee Esmael. The statements, no doubt, admitted that the account had been originally opened for the benefit of the infant son, and that whatever stood to the credit of his account was his son's. His Lordship remarked that whatever relations Hajee Esmael might have stood in as to the account, during his son's minority at any rate, the evidence showed that after the son attained his majority the account was under the control of Hajee Adum. The relation of the father to the son was that of trust and confidence, and the father acted in the character of a trustee for the son. His Lordship decided that the utmost which could be allowed to be claimed by Hajee Adum's representatives was the amount of the claim when it was written off,—about Rs. 1,53,000. It was held that the set-off claimed by the executors must be allowed; and if a reference should be insisted on, the account must be taken on the basis of the entries in Hajee Esmael's books, with liberty to the plaintiff to object to such items as did not appear to have been expended on account of Hajee Adum.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

CASSIBAI *vs.* E. C. K. OLLIVANT AND THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF BOMBAY.

MR. LANG, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, for the plaintiff, asked to be allowed to withdraw the suit without liberty to the plaintiff to bring a fresh suit on the same cause of action, and that no order be made as to costs. In February last the plaintiff obtained a rule *nisi* to restrain the defendants from constructing a drain or sewer upon the plaintiff's property, but Sir Charles Sargent refused to grant an interim injunction. Since the rule was granted the defendants completed the work; and the plaintiff, being advised that it would be useless under the circumstances to proceed with the present suit, informed the defendants to that effect on the 9th ult. The plaintiff now intended to go before another tribunal, and therefore wanted to withdraw the suit.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Boevy, for the defendants, asked that the suit should be dismissed with costs, and the rule *nisi* discharged. It was a totally baseless cause of action, as the defendants were perfectly justified in constructing the drain and doing what they had done.

His Lordship refused Mr. Lang's motion on behalf of the plaintiff, remarking that the court had not sufficient materials before it to decide whether the suit was properly brought or not. The case was allowed to go into the long-cause list: costs of the motion to be costs in the cause.

PURSHOTUMDAS SEWLAL *vs.* BOMONJEE CURSETJEE ASHBURNER AND SHEREENBAI.

MR. DINSHAW, of Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker, and Dinshaw, presented to his Lordship in chambers a plaint by which the plaintiff seeks to recover from defendants Rs. 5,900 upon a bond executed to secure the payment of Rs. 5,000 and interest, and further interest on Rs. 5,000 from 3rd inst. at 12 per cent per annum, and costs. His Lordship accepted the plaint as a short cause.

CHARGE OF LIBEL AGAINST A NATIVE EDITOR.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Muncherjee Cowasjee Lungrana, editor of the *Satya Mitra* newspaper, appeared again before Mr. Ryan to answer the charges of libel, criminal intimidation, and insult preferred against him by Mr. Kaikhoshru N. Kabrajee, editor of the *Rast Goftar.*

Mr. Pherozeshaw Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshur and Hormusjee, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs Skipsey and Wilkins, for the accused.

Mr. Pherozeshaw argued the point as to whether the complainant should be made to translate the whole of an article, when a portion of the article alone was considered by him to be material to the case. The learned counsel said that barring English cases, there was an express section in the Indian Evidence Act on the question. Section 39 of the Act left it entirely to the discretion of the magistrate as to what portions of a document, in which a libel was alleged to have appeared were necessary to go in for the proper understanding of a particular case. According to that section of the Act, it was in no way incumbent on them to translate and put in the whole of the article in the *Vidya Mitra* magazine, instead of those portions which the prosecution considered to be material to the case. But if the defendant considered that any other portions were necessary for his case, he must be made to put them in. It would be a waste of time and money if the complainant were made to translate the whole of the long article appearing in the *Vidya Mitra.*

The magistrate remarked that the difficulty would not have arisen if the article had been in English. He did not see how he could judge of any portion of an article that was put in without having the whole of it before him.

Mr. Pherozeshaw contended that the defence wanted them to translate the whole article for the purposes of obstruction.

Mr. Lang remarked that the English authorities were against his learned friend. It was monstrous to suppose that a person could put in only a portion of an article, and not the whole of it, in a case of libel. A translation of the whole article in the *Vidya Mitra* was therefore necessary for the proper understanding of the case.

The magistrate ruled that the article should be translated, in order to decide the materiality of the passage which the prosecution referred to.

Mr. Kaikhoshru N. Kabrajee was then called and further examined by Mr. Pherozeshaw. He said that he was referred to in the article in the *Vidya Mitra*, which mentioned that his toast was also proposed at the banquet. The *Satya Mitra*, in copying the article, omitted all reference made to the complainant; but the speech alleged to be made in respect of the defendant was copied in full. It was in reference to the article published on the 16th October, 1881, in the *Satya Mitra* that witness published an article in the *Rast Goftar.* The *Satya Mitra* afterwards, in reply to a correspondent, referred to the complainant as "a contemptible man who has already attained infamy," &c. The *Satya Mitra* of the 1st January, 1882, contained a contribution headed "A remarkable newsletter received from Baroda." Just before the publication of the letter he had gone to Baroda to be present at the installation of the Gaekwar as a State guest. He was asked to give a musical recital at Baroda, and had to send for a drummer, with his instrument, from Bombay. The recital was not given, there being no time for it. Mr. Kaikhoshru said he was the person referred to in that newsletter; and pointed out the various imputations, such as "shameless," "of heart deceitful," "of pocket corrupt," &c., which were made against him. The *Satya Mitra* dated 19th August, 1880, contained a paragraph, which was headed "March towards Mooltan." Just before the publication of this para. witness came to hear a rumour with regard to his eldest daughter, an unmarried girl of about eighteen years of age.

Mr. Pherozeshaw.—W[illegible] rumour which you heard?

Mr. Lang objected [illegible] and his Worship allowed the objection.

Witness continued that in the article in the *Satya Mitra* he was referred to as "our inveterate foes." His brother was at Mooltan about the time of the publication of the article. On reading the paragraph, he found that it had reference to him and his daughter, from his knowledge of a certain rumour. The *Satya Mitra* of the 10th October, 1880, contained a paragraph headed "Question and an explanation." The paragraph referred to him. One of the grounds for that supposition was the reference made to Mooltan, &c. "On reading the paragraph, he understood that the "Mooltan scandal" had been winked at and admitted by him. The "Mooltan scandal" was a malignant calumny. An article appeared in the *Satya Mitra* of the 25th September, 1881, in which the witness said he was called various names. The article also contained various imputations against him and his daughter. The imputations were a false and wicked libel. In an article in the *Satya Mitra* of the 16th October, 1881, witness was referred to as "a vile and sick person, vexed and rendered miserable by the remarks of the *Satya Mitra*," &c. There was again a reference to him and his daughter in connection with the scandal which he had above described. The words "shelter of patrons over the head, and round the neck the collar of obedience or servility to masters" referred to the complainant's connection with the present and past proprietors of the *Rast Goftar.* As editor, he was bound to follow certain rules laid down by a proprietary committee.

The case was then adjourned.

THE MANECKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

AN ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the company's registered office, 6 Hornby-row, Mr. Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The notice convening the meeting and the directors' report for the year ending the 31st December, 1881, was read.

It appears from the report that the total profits for the first half-year were Rs. 4,60,876-0-74, which sum has been appropriated as follows:—Payment of dividend at Rs. 90 per share, Rs. 3,64,500; amount set aside for new boiler fund remuneration account, engine fund account, Dinshaw Petit mill machinery improvement fund, Rs. 31,000; making Rs. 3,95,500-0-0, leaving a balance of Rs. 65,376-0-74, which had been carried forward to the second half-year's account. The result of the second half-year has been as follows:—Balance of the previous half-year, Rs. 65,376-0-74; nett profits of the Maneckjee Petit Mill, Rs. 2,40,936-2-44; nett profits of the Dinshaw Petit Mill, Rs. 1,06,261-0-2; forfeited dividends, Rs. 850, making a total of Rs. 4,13,423-3-20. From this sum Rs. 25,000 had been set aside for the engine fund account and the remuneration account, leaving Rs. 3,88,423-3-20. Out of this sum, the directors recommended a dividend on the 4,050 shares of Rs. 80 per share, which will absorb Rs. 3,24,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 64,423-3-20 to be carried forward to the next half-year. With the exception of the new buildings of the Dinshaw Petit Mill, the buildings of the company's mills were not insured before, but during the last month they were insured for Rs. 9,97,500. Out of the account of "dividend on shares held by the company," the directors had set aside the sum of one lakh of rupees towards the reduction of the cost of the buildings and machinery.

Several resolutions were passed unanimously. The audited balance-sheets and profit and loss accounts for the two half-years, and the directors' report for the year ending 31st December, 1881, were adopted. A dividend for the half-year ending 31st December, 1881, at the rate of Rs. 80 per share of Rs. 1,000 paid up, and Rs. 40 on Rs. 500 paid up, was declared. Mr. Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit and Mr. Dady Nusserwanjee Dady, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the company. Messrs. Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody and Bapoojee Pestonjee Wadia were appointed auditors for the current year, the accounts to be audited half-yearly; and their remuneration to be Rs. 500 each for the year. The best thanks of the meeting were voted to the chairman, the directors, the agents, and the manager for their able management of the affairs of the company. The proceedings terminated with the customary vote of thanks to the chairman.

The meeting then resolved itself into an extraordinary general meeting for the purpose of passing a special resolution making several changes in the articles of association, which were advertised in our yesterday's paper. The special resolution was agreed to unanimously.

MADRAS.

TREAT TO SCHOOL CHILDREN.—A thousand children belonging to seventeen poor Vernacular Schools in connexion with the Church Missionary and Christian Vernacular Education Societies, were to be entertained at a treat yesterday (Monday) evening.

GOLF IN MADRAS.—A handicap prize was competed for on Thursday and Friday last, on the Spur Tank and Island links. The turn-out was poor, owing to the absence of many players from Madras, on account of the Easter holidays. Mr. Peebles proved an easy winner with his rounds of 60—10=50 and 42—7=35, or 85 net for the 18 holes.

	Spur Tank 6th April.	Island 7th April.	Net.
Mr. Peebles............	60 —10=50	42 — 7=35	85
Mr. F. M. Bowden..	63 — 8=55	43 — 5=38	93
Mr. W. Walker......	59 — 0=59	41 — 0=41	100
Mr. J. Matheson ...	79 —13=66	52 —10=42	108
Mr. Wallis	99 —15=84	75 —12=60	147

Mr. Webster retired after completing one round of the Spur Tank.—*Mail.*

A CONVICTION REVERSED.—Not long ago a case was reported in our columns, in which an ignorant and superstitious native was tried and found guilty by the Sessions Judge of the Godavary Division, of culpable homicide not amounting to murder for having killed a native boy whom he found sitting on the edge of a tank late in the evening, under the belief that the object he saw was a devil and not a human being as it did not answer when addressed, a fact which was owing to the boy being slightly deaf. The punishment inflicted by the Sessions Judge was rigorous imprisonment for one year. The case came up before the High Court for revision, and it was decided that the conviction was not sustainable, and accordingly quashed it, and directed the prisoner's release.—*Mail.*

THE DALBY CASE.—Our readers are already familiar with the Dalby case. Mr. C. E. Dalby was dismissed from the Police by Mr. Carmichael for shooting a straying bullock at Rumpa. Nearly twelve months ago he petitioned the Government for a reconsideration of his very hard case. The result of his application is shown in the following proceedings:—

> "GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS, PETITION DEPARTMENT.
> Endorsement No. 739 of 1882.
> The Petition is rejected.
> By order,
> G. S. FORBES,
> Ag. Asst. Sec. to Government.
> "Fort St. George, 23rd March 1882."

This is probably gratifying to Mr. Carmichael, but it is discreditable to the Government of which he is a member. That Mr. Huddleston, or Mr. Carmichael, should practically admit that a member of Council can do wrong, was too much to expect; but we entertained a hope that Mr. Grant Duff would prove equal to the occasion, and would do justice. It is a pitiable feeling that prompts a new Governor to take over, and endorse the obvious blunder of a colleague out of so-called respect for that individual's feelings. Not much feeling was shown in the peremptory dismissal of Mr. Dalby for a venial offence. Mr. Grant Duff was bound to judge the case on its merits, and to put personal considerations aside. The assumption that Governors and Councillors are infallible is a stale joke. Governors and Councillors are, as a general rule, very humdrum persons, and they make mistakes like other people. The chief difference, however, between them and other people is, that when they make mistakes they stick to them rather than confess the error of their ways. If Mr. Grant Duff had been wise he would either have exerted his authority and reinstated Mr. Dalby without any fuss, or he would have had a succinct statement published in justification of his conclusion that the prayer of the petitioner ought not to be complied with. Mr. Dalby has had no trial so far; he has not been condemned by his superior officers, but he has been condemned by the impulsive fiat of Mr. Carmichael. The Government, on the other hand, have been tried by public opinion, and deservedly condemned for their harsh treatment of Mr. Dalby. Their laconic order on the unfortunate man's petition only aggravates their offence, and points to the want of backbone of the new Governor.—*Mail.*

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

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LOSS OF A STEAMER.

THE *Straits Times* of March 28 states :—' Information has at last been received concerning the fate of the steamer Holyrood, from a survivor of the ill-fated vessel, who arrived here yesterday morning from Tringganu in a coasting steam launch. So far as yet known, this man, who was cook for the supercargo's gang, is the only survivor out of forty-five souls on board, but as he says the captain and officers with several others got away all right in a boat when the vessel foundered, as according to his account she did on her way from Saigon to this port, it is possible they may have safely reached some out-of-the-way part of the East coast of the Malay Peninsula. According to his story, which bears the impress of truth, his preservation from death is almost miraculous."

THE CASE OF THE LEON XIII.

WE (*Straits Times*, 23rd March) find room now for the letter addressed by Mr. Wardrop to four different gentlemen in Singapore, "and others," friends of the writer, in which he states his position, friends of the prosecution and bad treatment to which he has been subjected. It is as follows :—

"S. S. LEON III., ADEN, FEB. 1882.

"Gentlemen,—This is my first opportunity to get a letter sent on to you, as I have been prohibited from writing to any one. I call upon you, one and all, to report to the British authorities the disgraceful treatment we are receiving on board this vessel. I and my Engineers have been most grossly insulted by Captain, officers, and sailors, and the charge has been taken entirely out of our hands now nearly two months ago; and for what reason I am really at a loss to know. Shortly after leaving Suez, our tubes commenced to leak badly, particulars of which you will see in the enclosed reports. Since the 21st December, the second, third, and myself have been confined to our rooms, and watched night and day as if we were thieves or murderers. We have never insulted any of the officers or others on board; but have been interfered with, alike by Captain, officers, and passengers. It is evident the Captain and officers don't know their duty, or they would never have acted as they have done. During our stoppage in the Red Sea they were repeatedly down below. The second engineer and the first officer had some high words about his interfering too much below. Previous to getting back to Aden, the Captain brought several passengers down below, amongst them [illegible] val Captain; and two naval engineers (S[illegible] ird and fourth grade, who opened tu[illegible] ce doors, &c., &c., and had a lo[illegible] ether, never taking the slightest notice of me. I told the Captain that I strongly objected to passengers coming below and interfering in this way, when he got on to me like a bear. When the (first) Survey Party was called, Captain and all the officers came below, and at least a dozen passengers. It was evident to me that they did not believe what I said about it being only the tube ends. The Survey Party told the Captain they would send in a report the following day, which they did. The work was stopped below till the report came.

"The two Spanish Engineers now took charge below. This was, I could now plainly see, what they had been working for. They thought there was really something more serious the matter with the boilers than what I or Survey Party had said, and that I was keeping them in the dark; and anything for an excuse for knocking me off duty. The boilers, I was told, were no good. The shells ought to have been 3 in thick and so on; and a lot more silly talk such as one would expect from people talking of things they knew nothing at all about. I have written several letters the Spanish Consul about my disgraceful treatment, but he seems afraid to interfere, or he cannot interfere. He entirely sides with me and says the Captain is wrong in acting as he has done. But here I am still, kept on board, and the job taken out of my hands nearly two months ago. He has stopped our half pay at home, and, after all this, still holds us fast. After those two Naval Engineers (Spanish) had been hammering away for twenty-one days, knocking ferrules in tube ends and, in fact, ruining the boilers, they got steam up, having previously reported 'All right;' got all ready on deck to sail; rung 'stand bye,' but seemingly could not start the engines. They all had a turn at them, but never yet did they get a move out of them. They now discover that the tubes are leaking so badly that they are forced to draw the fires. During this period, I several times saw the Spanish Consul and told him it was my opinion that they were spoiling the tubes, hammering so much at them.

"The Consul now suggested my going below. I never refused, but the Captain would not listen to the idea. The Captain now calls another Survey (Italian engineers; naval men), and to my horror they condemn all the tubes. The Naval Captain and his two Engineers (Spanish) now leave, with the rest of the passengers, by the French steamer. I insist, having done so several times, to be let go below and take charge of my engine-room. I told the Captain and the Consul that it was most ridiculous to speak of taking out the tubes. I told them I felt certain I could make all right in six days, and wrote to this effect to the Spanish Consul and Captain, the following day, telling them any tubes that were back end I would drive on end and rebeed them. This could have easily been done as they were long, and a good job made without taking out a single tube; but I appealed to them all to no purpose. The Consul was anxious for me to take charge, as he plainly saw how the ship was getting detained. But the Captain,—'No, no.' My services he would not, seemingly, have at any price. He (the Captain) now telegraphs to Bombay for a full set of new tubes, also two engineers, and he orders the fourth engineer (on his first voyage to sea), also the two lads, apprentices (also on their first voyage to sea), to start to cut the good tubes out of the boilers. Such a disgraceful destruction of property has never been kown or heard of. When the two engineers come from Bombay (Englishmen), the chief engineers tells the Captain that it is not right to take the tubes out, as they are all good. The Captain orders him to go on and get them all out. And so they worked away for over a week, when again the chief went to the Captain and protested against it, telling him it was a waste of time and money. At last he gave him permission to let the others remain. There were 752 altogether. The engineers who have come, pronounce the old tubes better than the new ones. Should the ship get back to England or Spain the tubes that have been taken out will speak for themselves.

"No white man was ever used so badly on board any ship as I and the others have been here. I can assure you I have at all times been at my post, done my duty and never neglected it in any way, and I can safely say that no one ever heard or knew of engineers being used in the extraordinary manner that we have been used on board this vessel. It is most astonishing that any campany would allow a captain to interfere with things that he knows nothing about and to act in the matter this man has done. There was nothing at all the matter which should have prevented the ship getting to Manilla in good time, had I been left alone and not been interfered with, and any of my engineers will support me in this. * * * I trust you will get this letter. I will have to send it ashore privately. You would have heard from me over a month ago, but I could not get letters on shore. The only letters I have been able previously to send were to my wife, and I had to hand them open and have the contents of them read out by the passengers to him. Such a low action I have never known before.

"I earnestly pray that you will let my case be known in the proper quarters. We are three British subjects, and in Her Majesty's name I call upon you to report our case and to render us assistance and advice. The General here, I understand, insisted upon our release; but it seems the Captain can detain us, as we are not, properly speaking, in the port. We are lying over a mile from the shore, away from all the other steamers. When we get to Singapore we will then be properly in the port and made fast to the wharf. It is quite likely that when we get there, to Singapore, they will keep us in our cabins close, so that none of you will see us; but get some magistrate, or solicitor, or British officer to demand to see us all three. We have never spoken to each other since 20th December. We have all written a report to the Spanish Consul, but we have never been called together and allowed to state our case. I have several times asked the Consul to let us all come together in his presence and state how we have been abused. He, the Consul, was willing to do so; but the Captain said 'No.' I am confined in a cabin (first-class), watched night and day, and until lately at night a sailor with drawn sword placed over me. The second engineer is in a room, second cabin, and watched over in the same manner as I am. The third engineer is confined in a room on deck, amidships. He is also watched in the same way, and no one is allowed to speak to us three poor fellows; and what it is all for God only knows. I think you will admit that we are being badly used. I cannot express to you in writing how painful my position is, kept as I am on board and other men in my engine room. So low contemptible work no man ever heard. They are a lot of brutes. It is in plain English damnable treatment. It is not because of what we have done that we are thus used. It is because we are Englishmen. On Sunday last I went to the Captain on the saloon deck and asked him,—Would he not agree to let me go, stating how unbearably miserable I feel my position, confined as I am, put out of my job, my pay stopped and speaking of my wife's anxiety at home. Sudenly he turned on me like a dog and ordered me below. One word more and I would have been in irons, as the second got five days for shouting out to me on deck—'Did I see the Consul?' I shall never forgave him (the Captain). The poor third spoke to him the other day about his half-pay being stopped and how uneasy his wife and family would be; when he turned on him like a bear.

"As sure I have a God to meet I have never committed myself in anything. The Captain has had everything his own way. He has now had close on two months writing and telegraphing, and I have not been let say one word. But our time will come. Sooner or later we will have our say. The British authorities will not allow three Englishmen—married men with families at home—to be knocked off duty, half pay stopped, and still held on board the ship in port, and for no fault whatever. If there is any fault or any blame or insult given, it is entirely on the Captain's side that that fault lies. The third engineer, when they put him in irons, having before tied him with ropes, asked what it was all for, and added that he had never been used in this way in an English ship. Said the mate—'Aye, but you are now on a Spanish ship.' The chief officer is really the cause of, and at the bottom of, all the trouble. Last voyage he was third officer of the Asia; his name is Jonathan Lopez. The Captain's name is Visgueard; he is an elderly man and, I understand, has never been Captain of a steamer before.

"I have not yet received a single letter from any one of the representatives of the company. I do not know what the Captain may have said about me and the others to make his case strong, and account for knocking us off duty; but in it time will come out. If he has said anything against my character or ability I shall put him to the proof and make him eat his own words. Yesterday I got a long letter off to Messrs. W. Elder & Co., who will not see me insulted and imposed upon in this manner. I hope you will do what you can for us on our arrival, in the way of giving us advice or having assistance at hand to demand our discharge. We are British subjects, and can claim protection if the ship is in a British port and fast to the warf.—I am, gentlemen, your affectionate friend in distress,

JNO. WARDROP, Chief Engineer.'

A Committee consisting of B. Blair, chief engineer I. G. S. Dagmar, W. N. Still, chief engineer. Hudjuff Works, and Mr. Bartolomei, chief engineer S. S. Duplex, examined the machinery of the Leon XIII. at Aden, and reported :—"In our opinion there is not the slightest blame attached to the engineers on board. The construction of the boilers may have something to do with the defect; which will be seen when hydraulic pressure be applied to the boilers. We believe the boilers can be temporarily repaired here to allow the vessel to proceed on her voyage to her port of destination."

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay. April 1, 1881.

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On terms which may be ascertained on application at the Bank.

All letters should be addressed, and hoondies made payable, to the AGENT, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. W. JONES,
Agent.
Bombay, 8th December, 1880.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

SALE OF VALUABLE household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., at No. 183, Eduljee Nowrojee Street, behind Gun Carriage, Colaba.

On SATURDAY, the 29th April, 1882, at 1-30 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above place, the whole of the above, being the property of J. H. Boyne, Esq.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 11th April, 1882.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, SITUATE AT LOWER MAHIM, NEAR THE PARBADAVY.

Under instructions from Mr. Domingo Antonio Pareira, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the late Antonio Pareira, and Domingo Pareira, and Aleixo Ignacio Pareira, the mortgagors,

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY next, the 15th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises, all that peace or parcel of Fazendary land or ground, with a dwelling house, situate at Lower Mahim, near the Parbadavy-road, in the subdistrict of Mandavie, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 616 and new No. 1015, containing about 30 feet in length, and 22 feet in breadth, and bounded on the east by the house of Andre Francisco Pareira, on the west by the oart of Mariano de Abrio, on the north by the house of Manoel Barretto, and on the south by the oart of Mamma.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.
Bombay, 11th April, 1882.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MACHINERY, IRON GIRDERS, &c., AT COLABA.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 12th April, 1882, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Colaba branch of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, on account of the underwriters, the damaged iron girders, machinery, &c., of the Mill burnt by fire, consisting of cardroom machinery, throstle frames, roving frames, winding and warping frames, mules, and reels, and all other sundry damaged iron.

Terms cash before delivery. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the purchasers will have to remove the machinery within 6 weeks from the day of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 15th April, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, 168, Lands End-road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best electro-platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, first-rate double-barrel breach-loading J. Fire rifle and gun in case, complete by "Wright," a first-rate five-chamber revolver by "Colt," rich table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich Persian and Brussel's carpets, a large durbar tent, handsome double and single hanging kerosine lamps, and a handsome English-built four-seated barouche by "Silk and Sons," and a handsome fast trotting chesnut Australian horse, set of English brass and plated mounted double harness, gentleman's and lady's saddles with bridle complete, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of the Hon. L. R. Ashburner, C.S.I.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 5 P.M. on the same day.

PERIODICAL AUCTION SALE OF CHINA AND JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have received instructions from Messrs. Glenroy and Co. to sell by Public Auction at their premises in No. 11, Hummum-street, Fort, opposite to Messrs. Thorpe and Co., on MONDAY, the 17th, and WEDNESDAY, the 19th April, at 1 p.m. each day, on account of the consignees—

A large and splendid assortment of China and Japanese curiosities suitable for presentation to friends and relations at home consisting of richly gilt and painted real China flower vases, large sized flower jars, card trays, toilet boxes, dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, punch bowls, flower trays, handsome Japanese chicks, paper lanterns, many other articles too numerous to mention in detail.

Catalogues are published, and the above is now on view.

On THURSDAY, the 20th April, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nesbit-road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best electro-platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by Broadwood & Sons, in excellent order, a first-rate mahogany slate miniature bagatelle table, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, a handsome four-seated open carriage, a chesnut Arab horse, set of brass-mounted single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of N. Richardson, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 5 P. M. on the same day.

On THURSDAY, the 27th, and FRIDAY, the 28th instant., at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich engraved glass and crockeryware, a first-rate mahogany full size slate billiard table with lamp, cues, balls, &c., by Deschamps and Co., first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, a handsome English-built barouche in good order by "Lewis, of Salisbury," a handsome English-built glass-fronted miniature Brougham by "Thoen," a pair of handsome fast trotting grey Arab horses, another pair of handsome grey Arab horses, sets of plated mounted double and single harness, &c., &c., &c., the property of the Hon'ble Sir Michael R. Westropp, Kt.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 5 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 11th April, 1882.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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A LARGE and varied selection to choose from, each from As. 6 to Rs. 5.

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Apollo Street, Bombay.

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will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co. Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co. Calcutta.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON AND SILK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

AN AD-INTERIM (1st) DIVIDEND of Rupees (40) Forty per share has been declared for the half-year ended 31st December, 1881, and will be PAYABLE on and after WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at the registered office of the Company, No. 2, Nesbit Lane, Fort, on production of Share Certificates, to those shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 5th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,
TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1882.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from WEDNESDAY, the 5th, to WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, (both days inclusive).

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"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

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Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

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FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

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Black Satin or Silk Costumes	...from	75	Net.
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Good strong Long Cloth Shirts	per doz.	45 0	Dressing Gowns	from	10 0
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EFFECTUALLY cleanses the skin of the head promotes the growth of the hair, causing it to be cool, soft and glossy.

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Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
¼ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	per doz bl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	do.
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Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	[illegible] p.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	[illegible] 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Offic[illegible]

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ROBERT SCOTT & CO.
Girgaum Vety. Stables, March 9, 1882.

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